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|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Algeria | 5,500 Dz. | Iraq | 15,300 | North Africa | 5,500 Dz. |
| Austria | 17,500 | Indonesia | 1,000 Dz. | Central Europe | 5,500 Dz. |
| Bahrain | 4,000 Dz. | Jordan | 450 Pk. | Peru | 50 Sec. |
| Belgium | 33,150 | Kuwait | 500 Dz. | Qatar | 450 Dz. |
| Canada | 1,000 Dz. | Kuwait | 500 Pk. | Race of Ireland | 50 P. |
| Cambodia | 400 Dz. | Lebanon | 500 Dz. | South Africa | 50 P. |
| China | 4,500 K. | Liberia | 1,000 Dz. | South Africa | 50 P. |
| Denmark | 4,500 K. | Liberia | 1,000 Dz. | Sweden | 5,500 K. |
| Egypt | 100 P. | Liberia | 1,000 Dz. | Switzerland | 1,000 Dz. |
| Finland | 5,500 Pk. | Liberia | 1,000 Dz. | Turkey | 1,000 Dz. |
| France | 4,500 K. | Liberia | 1,000 Dz. | U.S. | 1,000 Dz. |
| Germany | 2,000 D. | Liberia | 1,000 Dz. | U.S.A. | 1,000 Dz. |
| Great Britain | 3,500 P. | Liberia | 1,000 Dz. | U.S.A. | 1,000 Dz. |
| Greece | 45 Dz. | Netherlands | 2,250 Pk. | U.S.A. | 1,000 Dz. |
| Iran | 135 K. | Nigeria | 1,000 Dz. | Yugoslavia | 1,000 Dz. |

ESTABLISHED 1887

Dissident in Seoul Told He Can Visit U.S. for Treatment

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition politician, was moved Thursday from prison to a hospital in Seoul, and authorities said that he had permission to travel to the United States for medical treatment.

In a surprise announcement, apparently reflecting a government wish to improve its human rights record, the authorities also said they may suspend Mr. Kim's 20-year jail sentence for sedition.

South officials said that the steps resulted from "the humanitarian considerations of President Chun Doo Hwan and his government's determination to achieve national reconciliation."

"National reconciliation" is a code phrase used by the Korean government to refer to its plans for overcoming widespread bitterness left after Mr. Chun took power by violence at the head of a military regime in May 1980, placing Mr. Kim and many others under arrest.

Reached by phone at the Kim's home in Seoul, Lee Hi Ho, Mr. Kim's wife, said that she plans to apply Friday for passports for her husband, two sons and herself, and expects to travel with them to the United States next week.

She said the family will go to Washington for Mr. Kim to have an operation on his legs for arthritis. They will all return to Seoul after the operation, she said, and "there is no intention for my husband to go into exile."

Her words suggested that Mr. Kim, 57, hopes to return to South Korea to continue his political career against heavy odds. But his wife noted that the government has not decided yet whether it will suspend Mr. Kim's sentence. Mr. Kim is being held in a ward guarded by police at Seoul National University's hospital.

Mr. Kim was arrested in 1980 as General Chun took control at the head of an army junta. Mr. Chun made himself president three months later.

Mr. Kim was charged with masterminding a major insurrection in the southwest city of Kwangju in May 1980 and sentenced to death. The sentence was upheld by the South Korean Supreme Court in January 1981.

However, it was commuted by Mr. Chun, and the South Korean leader was invited to Washington as a first state guest of President Ronald Reagan, in an apparent deal arranged by White House officials.

U.S. diplomats in Seoul have kept up pressure on the government to release Mr. Kim, whose trial was widely held by embassies in Seoul to have been a travesty of justice.

Mr. Kim's political career dates from the early 1950s, when he fled from a North Korean prison after

being sentenced to death. In 1971 he came close to becoming president in South Korea's last free elections but was narrowly beaten by the incumbent president, Park Chung Hee. He survived an attack during the campaign when a heavy truck drove into his car, seriously injuring his legs.

Mr. Kim later traveled overseas under pressure from Mr. Park. He organized opposition to the South Korean government in the United States, but he was kidnapped in Tokyo by agents of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in 1973 and taken back to Seoul.

He has not since left South Korea. He was jailed for several years in the 1970s for anti-government activities, released briefly in late 1979, and then swiftly re-arrested.

His democratic ideals make him Mr. Chun's most formidable opponent, observers feel.

A campaign overseas, orchestrated by church groups in the United States and Europe, led the Chun regime to think twice about continuing to detain Mr. Kim. Yet the timing of his removal from prison remains puzzling. There was also no mention of other political prisoners, whose number is put by church officials at 417.

Another 560 politicians are barred until the end of the decade from public life, including Mr. Kim's sometime ally, Kim Young Sam, who is under house arrest in Seoul.

"Many questions remain to be answered," a Western church spokesman in Tokyo said. "The Korean government seeks to mend its reputation, but there is another side to the coin."

At the news conference, Mr. Shultz also said that Spain's new prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, had accepted an invitation from President Ronald Reagan to visit Washington in June.

Before leaving Madrid, Mr. Shultz met with the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and afterward told reporters that the Soviet Union is blocking hopes for advancing human rights in Europe.

The conference convened here in November to review the Final Act of the Helsinki human rights conference, which the Soviet Union and the United States signed along with 33 other countries. The signers pledged to respect the basic human rights of their citizens.

Mr. Shultz said, "Unfortunately, not all of the 35 signatory states have taken the commitment we freely entered into at Helsinki with equal seriousness."

"In Afghanistan, in Poland and in the Soviet Union, the obligations undertaken in 1975 are being flouted, with grave cost to human life and human dignity."

Mr. Shultz said that for the Helsinki accords to work, they must be "honored by deeds, not just



George P. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, left, met on Thursday in Madrid with the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. At right is the chief U.S. delegate, Max M. Kampelman, and at the back, Terence A. Todman, U.S. ambassador to Spain.

Shultz, Ending Visit to Spain, Says Moscow Flouts Helsinki Accords

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, accused the Soviet Union on Thursday of undermining the 1975 Helsinki human rights accords and dashing hopes that the accords could "reduce divisions and improve the human condition in Europe."

Mr. Shultz, who was in Spain to show U.S. support for Spanish democracy, also met with King Juan Carlos. He later flew to London, the final stop on his two-week tour of Europe.

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Mr. Shultz said that for the Helsinki accords to work, they must be "honored by deeds, not just

words. This does not mean that we expect the Eastern countries to be like us, but we do expect a sincere effort to abide by commitments freely made."

Mr. Shultz also said that events in Poland in the past year "strike at the heart" of the Helsinki process. "As free nations, we cannot turn our backs on the Polish people's struggle to realize the promise of Helsinki," he said.

At the news conference, Mr. Shultz also said that Spain's new prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, had accepted an invitation from President Ronald Reagan to visit Washington in June.

He urged Spain's new government to remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but indicated willingness to separate the issues of membership in the alliance and a U.S.-Spanish defense treaty.

Spanish officials told Reuters that such a formula would enable Madrid to ratify the treaty, which allows the United States to use military bases on Spanish soil in return for defense guarantees and military aid.

The government has sought modification of the treaty because it was negotiated on the assumption of full Spanish membership in NATO.

The Socialist Party froze integration into NATO when it came to power two weeks ago and said Spain would not ratify the bilateral defense treaty unless the United States agreed to changes.

Mr. Shultz said neither side now

saw any great impediment to a quick ratification of the treaty, which was signed by the Reagan administration and the former government of Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo but not ratified by Spain's parliament.

Mr. Shultz said Spain would not want the implication to be drawn that ratification meant an automatic decision to stay in NATO, which it joined in June. But he said it would be good for both the country and the alliance if Spain were to remain a member.

Both Mr. Gonzalez and his foreign minister, Fernando Moran, assured Mr. Shultz that Spain, under the Socialist government, would remain a firm and loyal ally of the West.

On his arrival in London, Mr. Shultz met first with Lebanon's foreign minister, Saad Eddin El Laici, to discuss the latest moves to secure the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Laici, who also is deputy prime minister, extended an official visit to Britain in order to meet with Mr. Shultz.

After his meeting with the Lebanese official, Mr. Shultz was to meet with Britain's finance minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

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Walesa was taken away by plainclothesmen.

After Mr. Walesa was taken away, government and police officials denied he had been arrested and said he would be home soon.

The government's chief spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said, "I can only confirm that he has been detained or arrested."

A police spokesman in Gdansk said, "He was not arrested."

Polish radio later said that Mr. Walesa had been taken to a department of the local people's council, which administers business and is responsible for running a misdemeanor court.

Mr. Walesa had rejected summonses to appear at the provincial prosecutor's office Wednesday and at the provincial finance office Thursday morning.

Mr. Urban, asked if Mr. Walesa had been taken to the prosecutor's office for ignoring the summons, said: "He had a certain business issue to settle, but not in the prosecutor's office. There is nothing sensational about it. He will be home soon."

Warsaw radio said Mr. Walesa was to have been questioned about suspected financial irregularities in the Gdansk office of Solidarity, of which he was chairman. The radio reported Mr. Walesa's failure to heed the summons and said, "Evidently he had reasons not to. As they say, politics is one thing, money is another."

The official news agency PAP reported Tuesday that official auditors had uncovered "many irregularities" in handling of the chapter's funds, drawn from membership fees, donations and proceeds from artistic events. PAP said that "responsibility for the disclosed irregularities rests upon members of the Solidarity chapter board."

On Thursday morning, police asked Western journalists to leave the area outside the 10-story apartment building where Mr. Walesa lived.

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Walesa Held 9 Hours, Preventing Address to Supporters in Gdansk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GDANSK, Poland — Martial law authorities took Lech Walesa into custody Thursday, just hours before he planned to address a memorial ceremony for Polish workers killed in

Meese Says U.S. Backs Arms Sale to Jordan Without Precondition

By Bernard Weisraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States will support the sale of arms to Jordan without any precondition that King Hussein join talks with Israel, Egypt and the United States on Palestinian self-rule, according to Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Meese's comments, which were to be released Thursday by the Long Island Jewish World, a weekly newspaper, caught some administration officials by surprise. With King Hussein scheduled to arrive in Washington next week to meet with Mr. Reagan, officials said there had been some hope that the monarch would participate in the talks in part as a result of a major sale of advanced missiles and fighter planes.

But Mr. Meese, in his comments to the paper, said that whether Jordan accepted the earlier Camp David peace accords was "unrelated" to the arms sale. "I don't think one is a quid pro quo for the other," he said. "I don't see them as being linked."

In his statements, which were made to the newspaper Monday, Mr. Meese dwelt largely on Middle East issues but also answered a question about Mr. Reagan running for re-election. "He hasn't made up his mind," said Mr. Meese. "My own view if I had to speculate is that he probably will."

Discussing the Middle East, Mr. Meese lauded the Saudi leadership as "very helpful" and said, "We continue to work with them with the hope that they will become increasingly involved in the peace process."

Mr. Meese added that Mr. Reagan "looks to the American Jewish community for support" of his Middle East peace plan, although Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel has rejected it.

Asked whether the administration was "leaning" on Israel by urging a freeze on settlements in

the occupied West Bank and continuing to hold up the delivery of 75 F-16 jet fighters, Mr. Meese replied:

"I don't see us leaning on anybody. We're talking about our dealings with another sovereign nation with whom we have the friendliness of relations. What we are doing, I think, is consulting and talking in good faith with them about how we can together achieve a mutual objective — peace and stability in the Middle East."

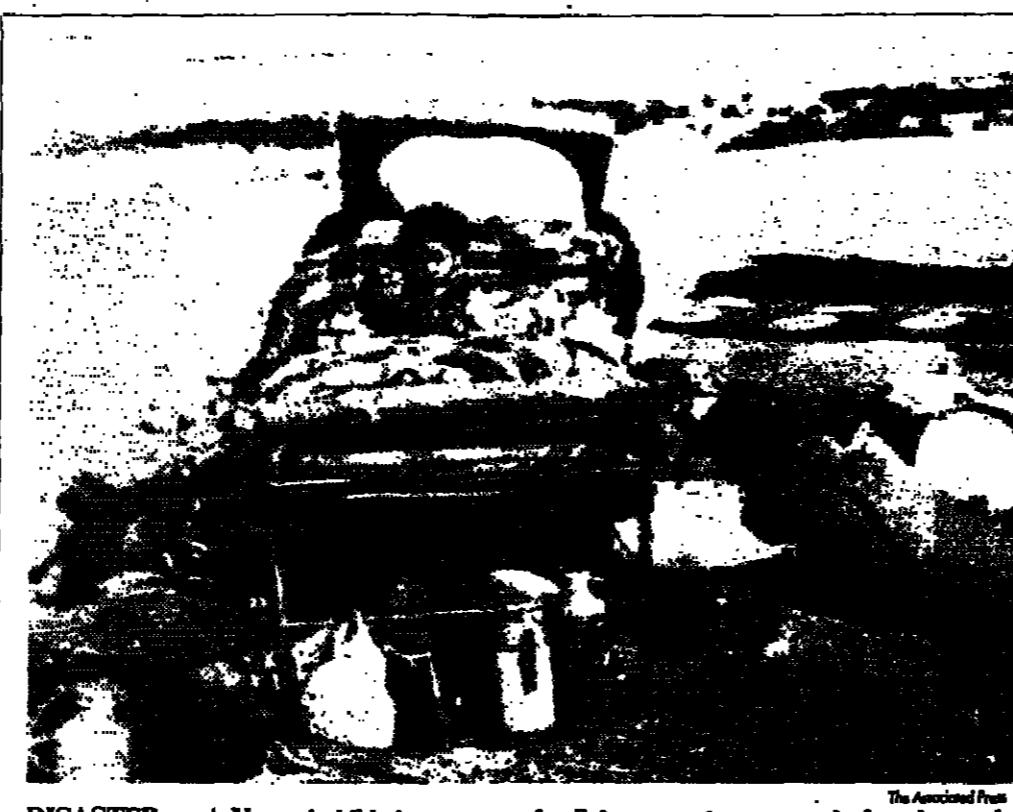
Mr. Meese said that Mr. Reagan felt there was a "real possibility" that Jordan would participate in the peace process talks with Israel, Egypt and the United States. He noted, however, that arms sales to Jordan would be "unrelated" to Jordan's joining the talks.

King Hussein's reservations about the Camp David accords have centered on Mr. Begin's refusal to return either the Arab section of Jerusalem or the West Bank, which were captured from Jordan in the 1967 war. The king has, however, indicated his support for Mr. Reagan's peace plan, which was proposed in September.

The plan sees some kind of "association" between Jordan and the Palestinians, and also rejects the idea of Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Mr. Reagan has said, however, he would not support an independent Palestinian state in the occupied territories.

It is known that, when the king visits Washington, he is to discuss with American officials a major supply of weapons, including mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, F-5G fighter planes, and bigger and more expensive F-16 fighters.

One administration official said that despite Mr. Meese's comments, there was some doubt that Congress would approve the sale of advanced weaponry, such as F-16s, to Jordan, if Hussein refused to join in peace talks.



DISASTER — A Yemeni child sits among a family's possessions rescued after the earthquake in North Yemen that killed more than 2,000 people. About 400,000 were believed to be homeless. Some of the worst stricken areas are virtually inaccessible, making relief difficult.

A Few Large Third World Nations Are Seen to Be Main Debt Problem

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The threat posed to the international financial system by excessive Third World borrowing is essentially confined to a very few large developing countries, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development concluded Thursday in a study of the developing world's foreign debt.

It said that most other poorer nations can continue to borrow safely from Western banks.

The study said that Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, all of which have declared themselves insolvent and sought aid from the International Monetary Fund, are the three main problem countries because they carry a very heavy burden of floating-rate debt. This debt becomes prohibitively expensive to pay interest on when world interest rates are high and the countries' raw material export earnings are depressed.

Together with South Korea, which the OECD does not consider a problem because of its competitive industry, these countries account for more than half of all outstanding private bank loans to non-oil-producing developing countries and about 85 percent of all floating-rate debt in the developing world, the study said.

The OECD noted that private bank lending to Mexico, Brazil and Argentina was "being adjusted to more realistic levels" as the countries sought to reschedule their debt. The study said that "the level of bank lending to most other developing countries and regions is

likely to be maintained or even increased" and that the prospect of lower interest rates and stronger commodity prices should "ease the situation significantly."

Nevertheless, the OECD warned that Third World debt problems could worsen if real interest rates were to remain high, commodity

prices low and world trade depressed.

The OECD calculated that the total foreign indebtedness of all developing and East European countries had risen from \$90 billion in 1971 to about \$626 billion this year. Such an increase, the organization argued, is normal for countries needing to finance economic development.

However, a sharp change in the world economy at the start of the 1980s created serious problems for some debtors, it said. During the 1970s rapid inflation continually eroded the real burden of Third World debt and the cost of servicing it. But since 1980, rising real interest rates, low world trade growth and weak commodity prices have made the debt suddenly more onerous.

In addition, the OECD said some developing countries borrowed unwisely, to finance consumption and investments of dubious value instead of to strengthen productive potential. The study said they were often encouraged by banks' overeager to make what was then believed to be profitable loans.

The OECD calculated that Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and South Korea have borrowed about \$144 billion at floating rates from private banks, out of \$166 billion in such borrowing by all non-oil-producing developing countries.

The OECD predicted that before the end of next year about \$15 billion worth of short-term debt to banks may have to be rescheduled into long-term debt, mostly in Latin America.

U.S. Report Issued On DC-10 Crash

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Transportation Safety Board has ruled that shortcomings of Federal Aviation Administration regulations and inaction by controllers in providing the pilots with adequate data on icy runway conditions were the chief causes of the World Airways DC-10 accident in Boston last January.

The three-engine jumbo jet touched down about 1,000 feet beyond the normal landing point, ran out of runway and slid into shallow water of Boston Harbor. Two passengers were never found and are presumed dead and 210 others aboard were safely evacuated.

The board said Wednesday that runway conditions were so bad that it might have been impossible to stop the plane within the confines of the runway, no matter how the plane had been flown. It attributed the failure to relay sufficient data to the crew both to inaction of controllers and to shortcomings in FAA regulations.

Swedish Government Wins Vote

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Prime Minister Olof Palme saved his 10-week-old Social Democratic government from parliamentary defeat Thursday by striking a last-minute bargain with Sweden's small Communist Party over a crucial tax issue.

The Social Democrats survived by two votes in the 349-seat Riksdag on a government motion to raise the value added tax by 2 percent to pay for sickness allowances and social security reforms.

The Social Democrats mustered 162 votes in favor, the non-Socialist bloc 160 against, and the Com-

munists' 20 members abstained. Seven members were absent.

The Communists had threatened to join the opposition in voting against the government's motion. Social Democratic party officials said that if the motion had been defeated, Mr. Palme would probably have been forced to call for a vote of confidence in his administration.

Mr. Palme, speaking to reporters after an emergency meeting of his parliamentary party group, said he was satisfied with the agreement.

Party officials said the Communists wrung concessions, raising state subsidies on milk, fish and cheese by about 50 million kronor (\$67.56 million); party officials said, in return, the Communists backed a government proposal to raise gasoline and tobacco prices, they said.

The two sides also agreed to set up a parliamentary commission to look into ways of differentiating value added tax, allowing for bigger price increases on luxury articles than on basic consumer goods.

Mr. Palme has said a value added tax increase offers the fairest way to slow consumer spending while raising enough money to restore inflation-proof pensions, sickness benefits, government subsidies for municipal child care and other social welfare reforms.

The non-Socialist coalitions of the past six years attempted to dismantle many of the social welfare mechanisms the Social Democrats built up during 44 years of uninterrupted rule.

Weapons Stolen In West Germany

Reuters

BONN — Machine guns and other equipment were stolen from two West German armored vehicles after thieves uncoupled their transports from a train, according to press reports here.

A military spokesman confirmed Wednesday that trucks carrying an armored car and an armored personnel carrier had been separated from a train that was to take them from Oldenburg to Muensterlage.

The newspaper Bild said the thieves got away last week with two heavy machine guns. Radio Luxembourg said they also took ammunition, infrared gunights, binoculars and other optical apparatus.

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EC Assembly Votes Down U.K. Refund

A Permanent Solution To Budget Crisis Sought

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament Thursday overwhelmingly rejected a supplementary budget for the European Community designed to give Britain an \$850-million refund on its contribution.

The Parliament decided by a 258-79 vote to reject the EC Commission's supplementary budget proposal. The British delegates were alone in voting in favor.

The assembly's resolution said the compromise was being rejected because it was a stop-gap measure offering no long-term solution to the European Community's budget problems.

In London, Britain's finance minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said his country might withhold its \$1.6-billion annual contribution to the EC budget if the previously negotiated refund was not paid by the end of the year.

In a radio interview, Sir Geoffrey described the European Parliament's decision as "highly regrettable," but said he hoped a way would be found to make sure the money was transferred to Britain by the end of the year.

The EC Commission proposed the supplementary budget to take account of a political compromise among the 10 EC governments that reduced Britain's net budget contribution, repeatedly denounced as excessive by Mrs. Thatcher.

In a separate resolution later adopted by a 305-24 vote, the Parliament said rejection of the supplementary budget should not be considered "an anti-British act" and urged the EC Commission to put forward as soon as possible new budgetary proposals containing the outline of a permanent solution to the long-standing conflict.

The Parliament's Budgets Committee had overwhelmingly recommended Thursday morning that the assembly reject the repayment after the EC Council of Ministers failed to provide firm guarantees that the EC's financing system would be quickly overhauled.

More than 16 hours of negotiations between parliamentary leaders and the Council of Ministers broke up early Thursday without agreement.

The EC Commission vice president for budget control, Christopher Tugendhat of Britain, expressed "deep disappointment" in the rejection. He said the decision would "cause a serious new crisis in the community of a kind which is in nobody's interest." He said it would not be a victory for community policy but a "victory for intransigence of institutions within our community."

Finance ministers from the member countries were scheduled to review the situation Friday.

3 Nations Begin Panama Study Of New Canal

United Press International

PANAMA CITY — U.S., Panamanian and Japanese representatives have begun a preliminary round of talks to study the possible construction of a new sea-level canal.

The U.S. ambassador to Panama, Everett E. Briggs, the Panamanian foreign relations minister, Juan Jose Amador, and the Japanese foreign relations minister for Latin American and Caribbean affairs, Tatsumi Yamaguchi, attended the talks Wednesday.

The meeting was the first step in a trilateral study of future options for the Panama Canal that could include the construction of a sea-level canal.

It is also the first step for Panama to control operations of the canal as stipulated by the treaty signed with the United States in 1977.

The Panamanian vice president, Jorge E. Iluca, said the talks "do not impose any restrictions on the rights of the Panamanian Republic."

All three participating nations must approve any recommendations.

Loss Put at \$10 Million In Biggest U.S. Robbery

United Press International

NEW YORK — The estimate of money stolen from an armored car depot in America's biggest cash robbery has been increased from \$8 million to more than \$10 million after an audit, according to police.

Joseph Valiquette, an FBI spokesman, said Wednesday that a review of Sentry Armored Car-Courier records had been completed, but he said the size of the robbery, discovered Monday, could not be revealed for "investigative reasons." However, New York City detectives put the figure at more than \$10 million.

Marchers Arrested in Chile

Reuters

SANTIAGO — Police arrested more than 40 persons, mostly youths, who tried to march through the capital on Wednesday to protest government economic policies and the expulsion from Chile of two trade union leaders for organizing a demonstration Dec. 2, witnesses said. Political demonstrations are banned in Chile.

WORLD BRIEFS

Car-Bomb Blast Kills 6 in Baghdad

BEIRUT (Combined Dispatches) — Iraqi officials said Thursday that six persons were killed Wednesday night and several others injured when a car bomb exploded outside the main office of the Iraqi news agency in central Baghdad.

A brief report published Thursday by the agency quoted an Interior Ministry spokesman as saying that the "hired criminal" who planted the bomb had been killed, but it did not explain how.

In a dispatch from Damascus, the Iranian news agency reported that an anonymous telephone caller said an Iraqi group fighting President Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq claimed responsibility for the explosion. The caller, the agency said, added that the driver of the car was killed in the blast.

Thatcher Immigration Bill Defeated

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government suffered a defeat early Thursday when the opposition combined with right-wing politicians to vote against new immigration rules.

Right-wing members of the Conservative government rebelled against a bill that they said would have allowed a further influx of black and Asian immigrants into Britain and opposition members complained that the new law would be racially and sexually discriminating. The two combined to defeat the government by 18 votes, rejecting the measure.

The legislation would have meant that immigrant women with British citizenship would have been able to bring in husbands from abroad, a right currently restricted to women born in England. The change would have benefited Asians from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh used to the custom of arranged marriages.

New Poll Shows Mitterrand Weaker

PARIS (Reuters) — The popularity of President Francois Mitterrand and his Socialist administration has dropped sharply over the past two months, especially among Communist voters, according to an opinion poll published Thursday.

The survey, issued three months before municipal elections, gave the president his lowest personal rating since he took office in May 1981.

The poll, by the Louis Harris organization, showed 48 percent of the electorate had a favorable opinion of Mr. Mitterrand's performance, compared with 54 percent in the last survey in September, the government daily *Le Matin* said.

Guatemala to Respond to Kidnappers

GUATEMALA CITY (AP) — Officials were planning a response Thursday to a demand by leftist guerrillas who kidnapped the daughter of the Honduran president.

The Honduran government increased security for President Roberto Suazo Cordova's wife and two sons after the kidnapping of Judith Xiomara Suazo Estrada, 33, the president's daughter by a first marriage. Miss Suazo Estrada, who is a doctor, is a Guatemalan citizen who has lived here for 20 years with her mother, also a Guatemalan.

A Guatemalan spokesman said that a decision would be made soon on whether to accept the unidentified guerrillas' demand that a political manifesto be published in Mexican and Central American newspapers in return for Miss Suazo Estrada's safety. The guerrillas said that the government has until 8:30 P.M. Friday to make a decision, after which their captive "will be in danger."

Portugal Chief Appeals for U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão of Portugal completed a two-day visit Thursday with an appeal to the United States to help his country modernize its army and to develop a free-enterprise economy.

Mr. Balsemão addressed the National Press Club after meetings with President Ronald Reagan and other administration officials in which he sought military and economic aid, U.S. investment in Portugal and opportunities to increase exports to the United States.

A key issue was the current negotiations on security and defense cooperation between the NATO partners that gives the United States access to Portugal's strategic Lajes Air Base in the Azores.

Mr. Balsemão said that "I think the results of the conversations held yesterday and today are positive," but added, "There are bilateral problems to solve, including the renegotiation of the base of Lajes."

For the Record

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — A major earthquake struck the mountains of northeast Afghanistan on Thursday and was felt in Pakistani towns nearly 300 miles (480 kilometers) away. There were no immediate reports of damage or casualties. The U.S. Geological Survey in Golden, Colorado, said the quake measured 6.8 on the Richter scale.

Senior Reagan Aides Won't Fight Big Rise In Pentagon's Budget

By David Hoffman and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The senior administration officials who challenged the Pentagon's ambitious expansion plans last year in a hard-fought internal budget battle have backed down this year in the face of President Ronald Reagan's determination to continue the defense buildup in his 1984 budget.

The result is that Mr. Reagan has decided to send a budget to Congress next month that advances his goal of a larger military. He is undeterred by repeated bipartisan warnings from Capitol Hill that the Pentagon should not be exempted from budget-cutting.

Mr. Reagan has said repeatedly that the military buildup is more important than the need to control record-breaking deficits.

"He has made his position very clear and it is the same position in private as it is in public," said a senior administration official, who asked not to be identified.

Some Reagan aides say they believe that the Republican-controlled Senate will take the lead in trimming the costly military buildup. Even if this happens, they emphasize, there is no certainty that Mr. Reagan will accept anything more than cosmetic cuts in the Pentagon budget.

White House officials foresee no repetition of last year's in-house fight over military outlays. In that confrontation, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger convinced the president not to scale back his military buildup, as was advocated by David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. Reagan has not approved final military spending decisions.

but given the inclination of key administration officials not to make a big issue of it this year, the general course the president will take is all but assured, these officials said.

Still, Mr. Reagan must resolve two outstanding issues that could result in somewhat smaller military outlays:

• The so-called "deflation dividend." Some administration officials believe that because the pace of inflation has slowed, fewer dollars are required to maintain the same real growth rate in Pentagon outlays. Thus, they think, Mr. Reagan can keep his promise for at least 7 percent growth in the military budget with less money than was envisioned last year.

The Pentagon is still resisting the idea.

• Whether Mr. Reagan should respect the ceilings projected for broad categories of military spending in fiscal years 1984 and 1985 in last summer's budget resolution.

The president declared in July that he would abide by the overall budget ceilings, but not by the specific military levels.

The Pentagon is standing firm with the view that Mr. Reagan should not restrict military spending in the levels the resolution projects, but other officials think the president should not break them.

In both these issues, however, the amount of potential savings is modest for fiscal 1984. If the president decided both to adopt the inflation adjustment and to stay within the budget resolution, he would realize about \$10 billion in 1984 savings from previously projected levels, officials said. This would become \$18 billion by 1986 and \$23 billion by 1988, they added.



Three Teamsters union presidents have been convicted: from left, Dave Beck, James R. Hoffa and Roy L. Williams.

Teamsters Are Burdened With New Problem

By William Serrin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The conviction of Roy L. Williams, the Teamsters union president, on charges of conspiracy and fraud in a bribery case brings a substantial new problem to a union already burdened with difficulties.

Mr. Williams is a combative man, and although he is 67 and ill with emphysema, he has given no hint of stepping down. U.S. law says a union leader convicted of crimes of such seriousness must resign, but they allow the appeal process to be exhausted first. This suggests that Mr. Williams, whose term expires in 1986, could stay in office for some time.

But whoever heads the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, it is clear that the union, founded 83 years ago, faces enormous new problems. For decades it has been characterized by secrecy, violence, nepotism and illegal actions.

Two of the five men who headed the union, Dave Beck and James R. Hoffa, served prison terms. Mr. Hoffa disappeared in July 1975 and is presumed to have been murdered.

Trucking deregulation has thrown the industry into confu-

President's Conviction Adds to Woes Of Deregulation, Membership Losses

Labor experts said the Teamsters fitted the classic definition of a business union: one interested in improving wages, benefits and conditions through collective bargaining, not political action or research of new employment.

Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, has said it is wrong to characterize the union as corrupt. He has unsuccessfully sought to have the union return to the labor federation, from which it was expelled in 1957 for corruption.

Mr. Williams has said the union's reputation is unfair. He said it was "the best in the world."

Yet, H.W. Benson, executive director of the Association for Union Democracy, which seeks to improve union democratic practices, said the union was highly corrupt and that dissidence was almost impossible in the organization.

But Ken Paff, a leader of the dissident group, called for Mr. Williams to step aside. He said the conviction "reconfirms our view that he is not worthy to head the union."

In Cleveland, a union vice president, Jackie Presser, said: "Our union will continue as a vigorous and effective representative of working men and women."

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Viking 1 Lander On Mars Stops Transmitting Data

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — The Viking 1 lander on Mars, Earth's last robot outpost on another world, has not communicated with its home base at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here since last month, the U.S. space agency said.

As well as his call last week for surplus food, Mr. Young asked Michigan Governor William Milliken to declare Detroit in a state of emergency because the state's depressed economy makes it likely that many people may go hungry this winter. The governor has yet to act on the request.

Mr. Young estimated that 25 percent of Detroit's 1.2 million residents are unemployed and as many as a third ill-nourished and on welfare.

The lander has been monitoring Martian weather and periodically photographing the terrain to search for changing conditions. It is supposed to transmit its data to Earth once a week but has not done so since November.

Engineers hope to boost the radio signal to the ship and bounce it off Mars' surface and onto the skewed antenna. That would give Viking's on-board computer enough new instructions to put the antenna on track. The spokesman said the lander has been operating on Mars since 1976 despite a minimum design lifetime of 90 days on the planet's surface.

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The association said the research may help provide ideas on how to deal with some of the approximately 10 million problem drinkers in the United States.

A gene transplant created a mouse, bottom, nearly twice the size of an ordinary mouse.

Scientists Transplant Gene of Rat, Succeed in Producing Large Mice

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK — For the first time, scientists say they have transplanted genes from one animal species to another and effected profound changes in growth. Mice were given rat genes and grew to twice their normal size.

Collaborating scientists from four major institutions transplanted a special modified gene for rat growth hormone into fertilized mouse egg cells, which were then implanted in foster mother mice, it was reported. Some of the mice born from these experiments produced huge amounts of the foreign growth hormone and grew at faster than normal rates.

This approach has implications for studying the biological effects of growth hormone, as a way to accelerate animal growth, as a model for gigantism, as a means of correcting genetic disease and as a method to farm valuable gene products," the scientists said in a report in Thursday's issue of *Nature*, a scientific journal published in London.

In a separate announcement, the four institutions said the experiments "point the way to a new era in genetic engineering" from which important practical as well as scientific effects could be expected.

At least one mouse has passed the transplanted gene to some of its progeny, showing that the effects may be perpetuated, the report said. This raises the possibility that future extensions of the technique could lead to the development of animal species with unusual new traits.

Such animals might be used in what the scientists called "genefarming" to produce commercially useful amounts of special substances such as human hormones or blood products valuable to medical practice. The blood factors used by hemophiliacs to control bleeding could be one such example.

But the main implications of the research are for investigation of some key issues of modern biology.

The report tells of a new technique for modifying a gene so that it is likely to be activated in animals of the foreign species to which it is transplanted. Further-

more, the report said, the degree of activity of that foreign gene can be modified to some extent simply by giving the animal zinc in its diet.

The scientists described their technique as a "powerful approach to the study of gene regulation and the genetic basis of development." These are among the most important topics of biological research.

"Applications of this technology in large farm animals may have practical consequences, allowing the production of important biological products, such as hormones, not previously available or available only in limited amounts," said the announcement of the work released by the institutions.

Also, the ability to accelerate growth rates in domestic animals could have beneficial effects by increasing the yield and quality of meat and milk. An especially important advantage is that the injected genes should be passed to the animal's offspring, which, in turn, are likely to produce large amounts of the desired gene products.

But scientists have found it extremely difficult to transplant such foreign genes in a way that results in their becoming active in the animals that receive them.

The new technique reported in *Nature* has produced the first dramatic effect achieved in this way in any mammal, the scientists said.

"Finally," the announcement said, "the discoveries presented in this paper will provide productive lines of experimentation in laboratory animals, allowing new approaches to the study of gene expression, which is one of the central themes of modern molecular biology and should lead to a better understanding of both congenital diseases and cancer."

Authors of the report are Richard D. Palmer of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of Washington; Ralph L. Brinster, Robert Hammer and Myrna Trumboer of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Michael G.

Rosenfeld of the School of Medicine, University of California at San Diego; and Neal C. Birnberg and Ronald M. Evans of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, California.

The research workers emphasized that the technique was not likely to be applied to humans. Only about a third of the mouse embryos actually retained the foreign gene.

The possibility of such gene transplants is one of the hotly pursued recent developments made possible by the techniques known collectively as recombinant DNA technology, or gene-splicing. In the last few years, scientists have demonstrated that genes can be transplanted from one animal to another.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Asking Japan to Share

Foreign trade — and specifically trade with Japan — seems to be emerging as the central issue in this early phase of the next U.S. presidential election. Senator Robert Dole of Kansas offered a few sharp remarks Wednesday on the possibility that a "limited" trade war might be required to focus Japanese attention on American complaints. The trouble with a limited trade war, like other kinds of limited war, is that it sometimes runs beyond the limits. But Senator Dole, a Republican, was trying to tell the Japanese that if they fail to work toward reasonable solutions, they risk highly unreasonable solutions.

The senator offered that thought on a day that provided a rich and full display of horrific examples of what might come next. The steel industry was back in Washington, shrieking as usual about the awful injustice of allowing effective competition into the U.S. market. Earlier this fall, in response to steel imports from Europe, the Reagan administration extended the European steel cartel and its market-sharing formula to the United States. It was hardly a triumph for the principles of the free market. But the cartel covers only European steel, and now the American companies want similar protection from the Japanese producers. If they get it, we will presently begin hearing from them about the unfairness of competition from South Korea, Taiwan, Mexico and so forth.

Meanwhile, the two houses of Congress

were debating other sorts of restrictions. Should the steel and concrete for federally aided highway repairs be limited to American products? Should Toyota and Datsun automobiles be barred from the United States under a so-called local-content rule? Both of these ideas are utterly misguided. But if they are not enacted this month, they will be back in January, big as life, in the next Congress.

What should Japan's new government do? First, it needs to begin negotiating seriously and rapidly, on some of its own highly visible import restrictions. Mr. Dole mentioned the Japanese quotas on beef and citrus fruit. Second, and more important, the new Japanese government needs to ensure that the rise in the yen's exchange rate continues.

Japan has to accept the truth that it is impossible for other countries, suffering from high unemployment at home, to allow Japan to maintain its own economic growth courtesy of an undervalued currency. When the yen approaches its true trading value, Japan will find that the political tension with its friends and allies has been correspondingly reduced. Japan is being asked to accept lower growth, in a time of world recession, as its contribution to the preservation of an open system of world trade. The prospects for a real economic recovery — whether in Japan, Europe or North America — depend crucially on keeping that trading system open.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Help, Not Cheers, for Zia

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan presented his hosts with two problems during his recent visit to Washington. The first is the simpler: He needs help in shielding a vulnerable country from being clawed by Soviet invaders of Afghanistan. But his military regime indulges in some clawing of its own. It would be unfortunate if American misgivings about his highhandedness at home were obliterated by President Ronald Reagan's eagerness to give Pakistan the support it needs on a threatened frontier.

That threat persists. Afghanistan is impaled after three years of occupation; a puppet regime in Kabul continues to outrage Islamic insurgents who control most of the countryside. The danger is that exasperated Soviet generals, now commanding 100,000 troops, will strike at real or imagined guerrilla bases and supply lines in Pakistan.

One deterrent is the American aid to Pakistan: a \$3.2-billion package, half of it military and including 40 top-of-the-line F-16 warplanes. The political cost is high. Congress has accepted General Zia's spongy disavowal of nuclear ambitions, thereby weakening sanctions against proliferation.

And the sale of advanced fighters impelled India to turn to France for a matching fleet of Mirages, notching up a traditional rivalry. These costs will be amply repaid if they hasten a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The benefit for the new Soviet leadership is obvious. Ending this miserable war

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Editorial Opinion

Opposition to Nakasone

If all the opposition parties were "alarmed" by the emergence of the Nakasone cabinet for its presumed inclinations, the first explicit official reaction came last week at the national convention of the Komitee party.

Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri said that if the new cabinet should "move against the establishment of political ethics, Japan's peace orientation, and the development of freedom and democracy," then the party will firmly oppose it.

According to Mr. Takeiri, the new cabinet "gives the impression that it tolerates the notion of constitutional amendment." Another source of doubts entertained by Mr. Takeiri and his party about Mr. Nakasone's cabinet is "the circumstances under which it was formed." By this, Mr. Takeiri undoubtedly refers to the fact that Mr. Nakasone acted like an agent for Kakuei Tanaka, the Lockheed trial defendant who wields considerable power behind the scenes.

We can appreciate this suspicion, which is shared by all other opposition parties. But we are not certain as to why Komitee is dubious about constitutional amendment. No constitution is unalterable. And ours certainly provides for procedures for amendment, which respect the principles of democracy.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Sacrifice in Mexico

Mexico's new president, Miguel de la Madrid, has wasted little time in taking some firm steps to deal with his country's serious economic crisis. Mr. de la Madrid has served notice on his fellow citizens and on the international banks to which Mexico is deeply in debt that they must both make sacrifices if the Mexican economy is ever to grow again.

— The Guardian (London).

Dec. 17: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Political Trial in Berlin

BERLIN — The new Moltke-Harden trial has become as much a question of national interest here as was the Dreyfus case in France. Herr Harden, who professes to divulge a series of secret scandals, is a man of modest means. His real name is Wilkowitsch and he is a Polish Jew by origin. Behind Herr Harden, it is stated, stands Herr von Holstein, the man with tiger eyes, the same who for years was the fearless silent schemer of the Foreign Office. It was he who was credited with having accomplished the downfall of Bismarck. In endeavoring to do the same with Prince Bülow, at the time of the Algeciras Conference, Herr von Holstein was defeated by his rival and forced to resign.

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Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thoyer.
General Manager, Asia: Alan Leesow 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. 52-56-18. Telex 6170.
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C.S. Nanterre B 75202/12. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$35 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Recalling The Legacy Of Weimar

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Bonn, so the saying goes, is not Weimar, the implication being that Germany's second experiment in democracy is more successful than the first.

It certainly is, and not only because the tempestuous and trouble-plagued Weimar Republic lasted a scant 14 years, whereas West Germany's Federal Republic is now well into its fourth decade.

Yet the specter of Weimar hangs hauntingly over West Germany these days and will continue to do so in the weeks and months ahead.

There is, first, the coincidence of the 50th anniversary of Weimar's mortal agony in the fall and winter of 1932 and the *Machtergreifung*, Hitler's ascent to power as chancellor of the Reich on Jan. 30, 1933.

Round-numbered anniversaries are observed with special interest hereabouts. This one is particularly doleful. No medium has passed up the opportunity of retrospectives and documentaries as a means of "coming to terms with the past." More than ever before, it seems. West Germans are asking how it was possible, and examining how it happened.

But the legacy of Weimar is also being felt in more tangible and practical political terms.

It weighs heavily, for example, on Chancellor Helmut Kohl's planned no-confidence vote Friday — the cumbersome parliamentary mechanism by which he intends to collapse his fledgling center-right government in order to permit dissolution of the Bundestag and new elections, now tentatively set for March 6.

The procedure agreed upon after much tripartite consultation and debate, entails a good measure of constitutional sleight of hand. Everyone knows that Mr. Kohl does in fact enjoy the confidence of a viable majority in the Bundestag.

The legend remains: is necessary because of Weimar.

When the 65 members of the Parliamentary Council, West Germany's founding fathers, convened under allied occupation auspices at Bonn's teacher's college in September 1948 to draft a new constitution, they were still shell-shocked by the 12 years of the Third Reich and Hitler's dictatorship, but also by the monumental failure of those 14 years of Weimar democracy, which in a sense had been too democratic.

Any new German state, they agreed, must have a basic law prescribing the turmoil that made the Weimar era an endless succession of unstable minority and coalition governments, interminable elections, political polarization and atomization.

Accordingly they proceeded to write in precautions and guarantees, including a complex blend of proportional and direct representation in parliament, the clause that denies Bundestag seating to any party receiving less than 5 percent of the popular vote, and electoral-college selection rather than popular election of the federal president, whose powers, moreover, were sharply curbed in comparison with those of heads of state in the Weimar era.

Popular presidential election, it was felt, had contributed significantly to the First Republic's ruin. As one of the founding fathers in Bonn, Carlo Schmid, once said: "Had there been an electoral college system, Field Marshal von Hindenburg would never have become president, and without Hindenburg, Hitler would never have become chancellor."

Perhaps the most important measures providing stability were those articles of the new constitution that now make it so difficult to topple an incumbent chancellor, and to end parliament's term prematurely and call new elections.

The only way to unseat a chancellor for a majority of the Bundestag to elect a successor, as it did Oct. 1. The only avenue to dissolution is for the chancellor to stand for and lose a vote of confidence. Although under no constitutional obligation to do so, he can then ask the federal president to dissolve parliament within three weeks. The president is not required to comply with the request.

It is this safeguard of stability that Mr. Kohl intends to circumvent on Friday by faking the collapse of his government. The script calls for his Christian and Free Democratic supporters to abstain from voting and for the opposition Social Democrats to vote against him so that he will lose the vote of confidence. He will then ask President Karl Carstens to dissolve this parliamentary hoax and disolve the Bundestag.

Whether Mr. Carstens, who takes a dim view of such constitutional pretense, will go along with the ploy remains to be seen. So does whether a handful of renegade deputies make good on their threat to challenge the legality of the maneuver in the federal supreme court.

Meanwhile, West Germany is troubled by other reminders of Weimar in the city state of Hamburg, where the environmentalists Greens hold the balance of power in the state legislature but refuse to coalesce with either the Social or the Christian Democrats, neither of which has a governing majority. In a manner ominously reminiscent of the Weimar era, Hamburg voters will go to the polls Sunday for the second time in six months to try to elect a new state assembly that will give one of the two major parties a working edge.

There is a similar impasse in the state of Hesse, and what worries many West Germans is that it may be the pattern of the future.

"Hamburg conditions," as they are called, cannot be ruled out for Bonn after the March 6 elections that Mr. Kohl hopes to hold, if neither Christian nor Social Democrats win an absolute Bundestag majority, the Free Democrats fail to return to parliament by scoring less than 5 percent, and the Green coalition, as now seems likely, does make it in and holds the balance of power. A series of new elections — Weimar-style — should be the upshot.

The contents of this silver packet can change all that. It contains a simple mixture of sugar and salt, but in the critical proportions of eight to one. When mixed with water and given to the ill child to drink it enables the body to increase the rate of absorption of fluid by 2,500 percent. Recovery then is usually fast and straightforward.

Actress Liv Ullman, a UNICEF ambassador-at-large, made the point here that if it were announced that there had been discovered a cure for cancer that would save five million lives a year, it would be front page news. Why, she said, can't thisacent packet get such media treatment? UNICEF's difficult job today is to persuade people that so much

Message From Lebanon: Delay Can Be Deadly

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — The foreign minister of Lebanon, Elie Salem, has been in Washington somning a simple theme in tones of urgency approaching desperation: There is a better chance today than for many years to rebuild a real Lebanon state, but the chance will be lost if foreign armies do not leave the country soon.

"For us," he said, "delay in withdrawal is synonymous with the destruction of the country."

There are compelling reasons for that view. The destruction of the last eight years has sickened Lebanese of all communities. A political consensus has started to take hold, a general desire for President Amin Gemayel and his government to succeed. But if foreign armies remain, favoring and arming different factions, the government will lose what credibility it has; people will tend to look to their own communities again for protection.

Mr. Salem blamed no foreign villains. He said Lebanon was responsible for its own troubles in the past. Its "weak state," he said, had in effect invited the conflicting regional parties to move in: first a "huge Palestinian armed presence," then the Syrians, finally the Israelis.

"Israel is the key now," he said. Syria has signaled that it is ready to pull out if Israel commits itself to leave. The 8,000 PLO fighters remaining in northern Lebanon are dependent on the Syrians and would follow them.

But Israeli forces continue to occupy the southern third of Lebanon, and there is no sign that they will be leaving soon. They are dug into winter quarters. Moreover, reports from southern Lebanon say they are taking a number of steps to support local factions and minimize the influence of the central Lebanese government. Israel is

other local militias. The obstacles to Israeli withdrawal are political. Israel achieved the two objectives of its invasion of Lebanon, as successive Prime Minister Menachem Begin to clear PLO forces from a zone 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the border and to remove the PLO from Beirut. But now the Begin government has further aims: It wants to prevent any withdrawal, it asks that the Lebanese government negotiate in Jerusalem and establish a degree of normal relations with Israel.

Like other Lebanese officials, Mr. Salem said it was not politically possible for the Gemayel government to take those steps now. "We must maintain our national consensus," he said. "We are part of the Arab world."

"Rationally," he added, "it doesn't make sense for the Israelis not to withdraw. Israel wants security, and we are ready to go very far in that.

Israel wants a strong Lebanese central government and that depends on withdrawal. Negatively, if sectarian troubles continue under Israeli occupation, that will be dangerous for Lebanon and Israel."

Mr. Salem is a political scientist. He was dean of the faculty of arts and sciences at the American University in Beirut from 1974 until he became foreign minister two months ago. So I asked him whether he was being politically realistic. Wouldn't any occupying power try to use its position to obtain political concessions?

"Yes," he said, "but wise states also know they must resist the temptation to carry a political advantage too far. Israel is a very strong power. It can stay if it wants. But if you have power and

use it to crush others, you may be planting the seeds of revolution for your children. In the use of power you have to be not smart but wise."

Skeptics argue that the Begin government has even further-reaching political objectives in staying in Lebanon: It wants to prevent any progress on the Reagan plan for Palestinian-Jordanian peace with Israel for at least six months; then the United States will be into an election campaign and the plan will be dead.

But Mr. Salem spoke of the affirmative possibilities. "This is the moment to establish a civilized order in the Middle East," he said. "It's time to go beyond political ideology." The possibilities are there. But if you cannot solve a problem as ready for solution as Lebanon's, there is no chance for peace."

He said repeatedly that no outside power could really manage the complexities of Lebanon society, with its many religious communities, and that anyone who tried was likely to be burned. When I asked him to which community he belonged, he said, "My religion is Lebanese." I learned later that he is Greek Orthodox.

In logic, the case made by Mr. Salem is formidable. In real life, its hope rests almost entirely on one factor: the support of the United States.

The Reagan administration has called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. It has Philip C. Habib back there standing. But there is a feeling of doubt about the administration's staying power. It needs to reaffirm its commitment in forceful words, preferably from the president himself; a reiteration of his belief that early withdrawal is essential for all parties.

The New York Times

The MX Is More an Attractor Than a Deterrent

By Herbert Scoville Jr.

The writer, former assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and deputy director for research of the Central Intelligence Agency, is author of "MX: Prescription for Disaster."

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's claim that the MX missile is necessary to bolster the United States' deterrent threat against Soviet nuclear aggression is a proscription of the basic concept of deterrence — the notion that no nation would launch a nuclear attack because the consequences of a possible retaliation, not against their strategic nuclear missiles but against their other military and industrial targets, would be totally unacceptable.

The procedure agreed upon after much tripartite consultation and debate, entails a good measure of constitutional sleight of hand. Everyone knows that Mr. Kohl does in fact enjoy the confidence of a viable majority in the Bundestag.

The administration argues that without the MX, which it seeks precisely in order to be able to destroy the Soviet land-based intercontinental missile force, the United States cannot continue to deter an attack against its land-based missiles.

What President Ronald Reagan does not acknowledge is that a missile force that is designed to threaten the Soviet land-based deterrent can only provide incentives for Moscow to launch first or on warning that a U.S. attack is under way. For surely the Soviet Union would gain more by destroying MX missiles than by allowing

the United States to wipe out the Soviet missile force.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has repeatedly stated that the United States does not intend the MX to be a first-strike weapon. Instead, he argues that it would be used only in retaliation for a Soviet first strike. But Soviet defense planners cannot rely on such a statement any more than the United States would rely on such a promise coming from Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Weinberger have made it a cornerstone of their strategic policies that the existing Minuteman missile silos are vulnerable to a Soviet attack. Yet the secretary of defense continues to complain about Senate opposition to deploying the MX in these silos. This makes his claim that he only wants the MX for retaliation a transparent subterfuge — for if the MX missiles could not be counted on to survive an attack, they would certainly not make a credible retaliatory threat.

But even if the Air Force's optimistic predictions for the dense-pack plan were fulfilled — if 50 of the 100 MX missiles did survive and were launched against Soviet missile silos — how could they be expected to destroy the Soviet missiles?

The Russians would have launched part of their force in their first strike, and certainly they would not leave the remaining missiles waiting to be destroyed once they knew a retaliatory attack was under way. As soon as warning systems told

Be Deadly

Beneath Indonesia's Stability, Seeds of Unrest

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — About 10,000 people have gathered at a square in central Jakarta last night for a rally. Indonesians, shouting "Suharto" when fighting broke out in the crowd, before the night was over, rioting and arson instigated by youths shouting Islamic slogans and spread to other parts of the city, and troops were called in to quell the disturbances.

Eight months later, critics of the government cite what has become known as the Banteng Square incident to support their contention that all is not well with the seemingly stable government of President Suharto, who has held power in this sprawling archipelago of 150 million people for the past 16 years.

"There is a social explosiveness here," said a prominent dissident, Abdul Harris Nasution, a retired army general.

It was perhaps with this in mind that the religious affairs minister,

H. Alamsyah Ratu Prawiranegara, last month summoned councils representing Moslems, Catholics, Protestants, Buddhists and Hindus to a joint statement that he said was to help reduce possible unrest connected with a session next March of the People's Consultative Assembly.

The assembly is scheduled to elect Mr. Suharto, running unopposed, to another five-year term. He also wants it to ratify his declaration that the already tame political opposition parties must no longer be based on religion, but only on the official state ideology.

Indonesian generals assumed the nation's executive powers in March 1966 following mass killings and detentions that took place after a failed coup, blamed on the Indonesian Communist Party. When Mr. Suharto succeeded President Sukarno the next February, he launched a development-oriented "new order" to replace his predecessor's revolutionary philosophy.

Although Indonesia remains strongly attached to the nonaligned movement, U.S. and Indonesian foreign policies closely coincide, and the United States staunchly supports Mr. Suharto, who made a state visit to Washington in October.

On the surface, Mr. Suharto, 61, seems stronger than ever. Rebels against Jakarta's rule have been put down in East Timor, Irian Jaya on New Guinea and the north Sumatran province of Aceh. Hundreds of Moslem agitators have been arrested, and trouble-some student groups have been suppressed.

At the same time, Mr. Suharto has steadily pursued economic development. Per-capita income of \$560 last year lifted the country out of the ranks of the world's poorest nations. Potential rivals have been kept at bay as Mr. Suharto deftly has played them off against each other.

The army's loyalty has been maintained through the parceling

out of government posts and money and various "extrabudgetary enterprises."

While even opponents see no threat to Mr. Suharto and no immediate prospect of an upheaval, they point to festering resentments that could pose challenges in the future. The world recession is hitting Indonesia harder than expected, and the estimated 50 percent of the population that still lives in poverty may face tougher times.

Besides opposition to Mr. Suharto's secularism from militants among the 90 percent of the population that is Moslem, there appears to be growing resentment of religious and ethnic minorities — particularly Christians, who hold some important government posts, and Chinese businessmen, who dominate the private economy through symbiotic relationships with Indonesian generals.

Other grievances against Mr. Suharto's rule include the army's role in political life, deeply ingrained corruption, the government's control of political parties, the rubber-stamp parliament and lack of basic freedoms.

"Freedom of the press doesn't exist here, and so many human-rights cases are not known," said Mulya Lubis, a legal aid lawyer. Although most of the communist political prisoners of the 1960s have been released, he said, "in some respects things are even getting worse." He cited a new defense bill that legalizes the military's "dual function" in civil administration.

"I think there is very much opposition in the country," Mr. Suharto, said a newspaper editor, "but there's almost no way to measure it. No one can criticize the president, and anyway no newspaper can publish" such criticism.

"The government considers the important thing is to promote growth, but it neglects the necessity to promote the democratization process and honor human rights," said Adi Sasono, director of the Institute for Development Studies,



President Suharto

who was once a student activist against the Sukarno regime. He added, "Western countries should realize that their aid is going to a corrupt regime. It's like pouring water into a bamboo basket."

U.S. Law May Block Westinghouse Sale of A-Plant Parts to China

By Milton R. Benjamin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Frustrated

by U.S. laws that have blocked the sale to China of two large atomic reactors, Westinghouse is seeking the Reagan administration's permission to sell the Chinese \$20 million worth of components for a smaller, Chinese-built nuclear power station.

According to documents filed with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Westinghouse has applied for an export license to sell China a variety of pumps for use in its T-28 project, a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant to be built on Hangzhou Bay not far from Shanghai.

But the problem, commission sources said this week, is that the equipment that Westinghouse is proposing to sell to China includes two primary reactor coolant pumps, which under the 1978 U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Act cannot be exported to China until the two countries enter into an agreement of nuclear cooperation.

Since China shows no inclination to agree to international safeguards on all its nuclear facilities as the U.S. does, the latest Westinghouse effort to supply atomic power equipment to China appears likely to be no more successful than its earlier bid to sell it two 900-megawatt reactors.

"It's the same problem," said

James V. Zimmerman,

the regulatory commission's assistant director for exports. "These are major components of a reactor, so they are being treated the same as if the application was for a reactor pending a final peace treaty with Russia.

The islands — Etorofu, Shikotan, Kunashir and Habomai — are the site of a steady Soviet military buildup and are a major sticking point in relations between Tokyo and Moscow. The Russians have stationed several thousand troops on two of the four islands.

The MiG-21s

replaced about

two dozen MiG-17s,

which were

withdrawn when runway expansion began late last year, officials said.

Japan has agreed to allow the

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16s at Misawa in northern Japan

beginning in 1985. Russia has pro-

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Standard & Poors Index

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WEEKEND

December 17, 1982

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Illustration by Fernando Krahm

The Many Faces of Christmas

by Stanley Carr

SPECIAL rewards go to Christmas travelers, whether they are abroad or in their own country. Experiencing the holiday season as a tourist brings sights and sounds that will linger through many Christmases to come. Following is a selection of holiday attractions for travelers.

Vienna

Many cities offer a variety of music at Christmas but in Vienna it is the music of the masters, superbly played and sung by the smallest village choir or the stars of the State Opera, the Volksoper. With the exception of Christmas Eve, when the city becomes silent, the State Opera is offering a repertoire that includes "The Nutcracker," "The Magic Flute" and "Der Rosenkavalier." The Volksoper has an opening night of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" next Monday and on Tuesday children will enjoy an afternoon performance of "Hansel and Gretel."

The Vienna Boys' Choir will fill the chapel of the Hofburg with its melodious treble and soprano voices every Sunday and on Christmas Day, Dec. 26, New Year's Day and Jan. 2. Everyone must be seated by 9:25 A.M. when the choral high mass begins. It ends at 10:45, just in time for the first coffee and pastry of the day.

The main shopping streets, Kärntner Straße, Mariahilfer Straße and Graben, are decorated, and from the traditional Christmas market in front of the City Hall, close to the tree presented by one of the Austrian provinces, floats the scent of candy apples and lebkuchen.

For those interested in the memorabilia of Christmases past, an annual exhibition of figures, paintings and crèches can be seen in the City Hall until Dec. 26. Next Thursday night is set aside for readings and music of the season in concert halls and churches.

The city's New Year's Eve Carnival balls range from neighborhood events to the grandest, the Imperial Ball in the Imperial Palace, where long evening gowns and tails or tutus are required. Ticket information is available from Wiener Kongresszentrum Hofburg, A-1014 Vienna (tel: 57-36-66).

London

Prince Andrew having pushed the button that illuminates its decorations, Regent Street is now an arch of twinkling color — and traffic jams — every evening. The lights also signal the start of a medley of Christmas concerts and entertainments, as well as carol services in the city's ancient churches. At the towering Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square, carols will be sung every evening.

A traditional British Christmas might start with a visit to the Players Theater at Charing Cross for a Victorian pantomime — that fairytale entertainment in which the "principal boy" is always played by a woman — on Dec. 24, followed on Christmas with morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral. A visit to the Play-

ers also leaves time for midnight service at St. Bride's, Fleet Street. The crib will be blessed at a carol service in Westminster Abbey at 2 P.M. on Christmas Eve and a similar event takes place in St. Paul's at 4. Choral singing is a delight in London. In the days leading up to Christmas, choral concerts will be given at the Queen Elizabeth Hall and the Royal Festival Hall on the South Bank and the Royal Albert Hall.

Visitors attending events outside London may need a rental car, for British Rail is notorious for its reduced service over the holidays. (No London subway service on Christmas Day; no rail service anywhere on Christmas Day and on Dec. 26.) And in Britain the break is a long one this year, with Dec. 27 and Jan. 3 and 4 tacked onto the weekend holiday dates. Many restaurants and some shops will be closed on these dates. Theaters remain open — but not on Christmas and New Year's Day.

Mexico City

Although Santa Claus in illuminated form can be seen riding with his reindeer across the roofs in downtown Mexico City, it is the Magi who traditionally bring children their Christmas gifts — on Jan. 6. Three Kings Day — and throughout the season kings in a variety of costumes parade around the streets. No other city in the world has more lights, and even with the current economic problems it plans to be as happily lit up as always, with the Lottery Building on the Reforma probably offering the best show of all.

In the main square, the Zocalo, the lights outline every detail of the cathedral and the National Palace. Poinsettias (named for Joel R. Poinsett, a U.S. ambassador to Mexico in the 19th century, who introduced the flower to this country) are massed in banks of color.

Finding a restaurant open on Christmas Day will be almost impossible, but Delmonico's in the Alfonso Rosa, the central shopping quarter, is among the restaurants that cater to visitors on Christmas Eve.

Families celebrate the nine days leading up to Christmas with *posadas*, parties at which they knock at their host's door, carrying lighted candles, and ask for "room at the inn." The parties always end with the breaking of the *píñata*, a clay pot covered with papier-mâché and filled with candies. Visitors can attend a public *posada* at Tepeyac, 20 miles north of the city, through Dec. 24 at the Church of San Francisco Javier, which is noted for its gold decorations. It's a good idea to team up with friends to rent a taxi for the evening so you can stay for the re-enactment of the Christmas story and a dinner with music.

Toronto

The big bonus for visitors is that everything takes place downtown, which remains lively at night. Seasonal activities from city center to harborfront range from cross-country skiing in the grounds of the zoo, "The Nutcracker" at the O'Keefe Center and "The Wonderland of Winter Magic" at Ontario Place, the manmade island complex of entertainment, with its live

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In Cairo's Lively City of the Dead

by Debra Weiner

CAIRO — Muhammad Ali, a short, dark, wiry man with a thick black mustache, black woolly hair and a devilishly red shirt, is — like his father and grandfather before him — tomb custodian in the City of the Dead. He jangles a heavy key ring as he explains in a deep, dark voice that as custodian he ministers to the living as well as the dead who inhabit the vast necropolis lying on Cairo's eastern edge.

There is no official census, but 50,000 to 100,000 Egyptians are thought to live in the lion-colored vaults built above ground in tribute to the many lying below. With more than 14 million people crammed into a capital city designed for 2 million, those marking time in Cairo's roomy graveyards, in the shadow of the barren Muqattam mountain range, are considered fortunate.

"Have you ever been inside a tomb?" Ali asks as he leads the way through the blocks of walled-in, one-story, single-family dwellings. Unlike the crazy-quilt confusion of most of Old Cairo, the City of the Dead was laid out in a grid pattern. The dirt streets are wide and straight. It is even relatively quiet, since only bicycles, horses and donkeys are permitted to raise the dust. "If you would like, I can show you one," Ali says as he stops in front of a new stone wall that resembles a crenelated fortress. "No one is buried here yet," he adds, opening the thick wooden, padlocked gate.

Inside the large courtyard, there is what could be mistaken for a simple bungalow. A stairway in the main chamber, however, leads to three rooms below. "The women are separated from the men," Ali explains. The third subterranean room is reserved for children. All the bodies are wrapped in a cloth winding sheet and laid in the appropriate quarters, side by side on the sand floor. "Once 8 to 10 bodies have piled up, there's no more room for the new," Ali says. "That's when we bury the old skeletons in the sand."

"This tomb is very nice," he continues. "Very clean, like a home." For the land and tomb (featuring vaulted roofs and arches), he figures the owner spent 7,000 Egyptian pounds (about \$7,000 on the black market). Ali's companion puts the price at closer to 100,000 pounds. The truth probably lies somewhere between.

Once the tomb is completed, and a thick alabaster slab placed over the staircase, Ali will invite a friend to settle in on the top floor. For 2 to 10 pounds (depending on how close the friend is) and the promise to assist in graving duties, the new tombdweller gets to live in some of the more spacious housing in town. The sepulchers of the very rich boast several rooms, hand-painted tile floors and shaded gardens. Compared with Cairo's many rooftop shanties, crumbling apartment buildings and

hovels alongside the Nile, the poor, one-room, dirt-floor tombs seem luxurious. It is easy, if illegal, to hook up to the electrical network and water lines; only a sewage system is missing.

Egypt is the only Arab country where people live in the tombs," explains a city-planning consultant who has worked in Cairo for the last year. "The government is ashamed. Officials would like to eradicate them, but they know that the tombs are in much better condition than most of the housing in Old Cairo." An Egyptian friend of the consultant lived a year in the tombs while serving with the Air Force, because no other military housing was available. "More money is spent on tombs," the city planner says, "than on housing for the living."

Caretakers have lived in the cemeteries for centuries, and an occasional pilgrim or sunbather temporarily lodges there during the Middle Ages, but they did not become choice housing until after the revolution of 1954 and the Six-Day War in 1967. Huge migrations from the countryside then filled the City of the Dead's mausoleums, estimated by Ali at 6,000 to 10,000.

"At the moment," he says, "all 100 of my tombs are occupied. But in a few months, I should have an opening. Some tomb owners don't want people living in their tombs, and padlock the gate. But I can still let people live there. When the owner comes, I just pull them out. But most owners know how difficult it is to find a home, and are glad to let people stay."

"And not only poor people," he adds. "There are certainly some poor, but also some rich. Some people went to college, became doctors, engineers."

Ali's own tomb is undoubtedly one of the necropolis' nicest. There are flowers and date and *kafr* trees in his well-tended garden, and a long, tiled veranda surrounds the large, several-room vault. He hangs the ring of tomb keys on the living room wall above the television set, then makes himself comfortable on his fruit-green couch. The floor is covered with a hand-woven rug. Several large alabaster pieces engraved with the name of the departed and such statistics as length of life and worldly occupation are set against one corner. His wife, Warda, whom he met through one of his tenants, ("The man asked me if I had a spare tomb; I asked him if he knew of any wives") serves ice-cold Sport Cola while Ali explains that his tomb is at least 50 years old and owned by a very rich family. So far, only six bodies lie beneath his home.

"Sometimes it gets gloomy," Ali admits. "Not because I believe in ghosts or devils. In all these years of living here, I've never seen one. But gloomy because you get to know the tomb owner and his family. They visit on feast days, on anniversaries. You give them coffee; they bring presents for your children. So when they die, and you put them down, well, naturally you feel gloomy."

Tom Stoppard: Words, Words, Words and Music

LONDON — The plays of Tom Stoppard glint with wit, good humor, preposterousness, intelligence. While more earthbound playwrights grind axes, his words soar like soap bubbles. Not that his plays are empty — they are sufficiently meaningful to occupy dozens of critics writers at this very moment — but they tend to float out of the familiar framework of ordinary life.

Now he has written a domestic comedy called "The Real Thing," which opened here a few weeks ago to mixed notices. "Distressingly like

MARY BLUME

other people's plays," said The Observer, while the Times reviewer mourned, "Tom Stoppard's play, I regret to say, concerns the sentimental education of a middle-aged playwright and his final discovery of true love."

"Some of the critics looked at the play and recoiled," Stoppard says without rancor. "I have the feeling it's the sort of play people resist quite personally."

There seems to be disappointment that Stoppard has abandoned the trapeze for the armchair, that the dandy wears a baggy bathrobe. Is this the lark? Stoppard whom everyone has loved since "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" is hailed as the most important theatrical event since Pinter's "The Birthday Party?" Of course it is, 15 years later.

"I think I've changed a lot," Stoppard says. "I'm still dogged with 10-year-old interviews that chase me around as if I hadn't changed and the world hadn't changed."

Stoppard lives in a spacious home outside London. His wife, Miriam, is a physician and television personality. They have four sons, an ambitious garden and a living room that indicates a serious approach to interior decoration.

He does his writing in the hayloft of an unremodeling modernized stable — large quarters that might belong to one of the new tycoon computer programmers who work from home. He is lean, kindly and, as one might suspect of someone whose work gives a dazzling impression of effortless zest, he is a very hard and slow worker.

"I'm quite pleased if I've done a good page after a 10-hour day," he says.

Stoppard was born Thomas Stoppard in 1937 in Zlin, Czechoslovakia, where his father worked for an international shoe company. In 1939, on the eve of the Nazi invasion, the family was transferred to the company's Singapore branch. In 1942, his father sent his wife and two sons on to safety in India, remaining in Singapore, where he was killed. In India, where Tom went to an English-language school, Mrs. Stoppard married an English officer named Stoppard and at the end of the war the family took up a middle-class life in England.

The fact that his first two years were spent in Czechoslovakia has trailed Stoppard ever since. Only a foreigner could use the language so well, goes the cliché, adding an obligatory reference to Nabokov and Conrad, and a recent interviewer who must have the hearing of a bat even detected a Middle European inflection in his voice. This, says Stoppard, is all nonsense: "English was my first language."

On the other hand, since he reacts to the opportunity to make a pun the same way some people grab for salted peanuts, he has jauntily referred to himself as "a boorish Czech." And while he may tightly consider himself a true blue Englishman, he does get more fun out of the language than the average Englishman might think proper.

Rosenzweig: "What are you playing at?"

Guildenstern: "Words, words. They're all we have to go on."

He became a journalist in England's West Country and looks at journalists who don't know Pitman's shorthand with unerring tolerance.

"They never get anything right," he says equably, watching the pen falter.

His play "Night and Day" (1978) has been taken as a critic of journalism. In fact, Stoppard says, it was written with great passion about journalism and his own feelings are expressed in a photojournalist's speech:

"I've been around a lot of places. People do awful things to each other. But it's worse in places where everyone is kept in the dark. It really is. Information is light. Information, in itself, is light.

In his only novel, "Lord Malquist and Mr. Moon" (1966), Malquist suggests, "Since we cannot hope for order let us withdraw with style from the chaos." Withdrawing with style, it has been said, is precisely what the younger Stoppard was doing, but this is so it was because, like the bewildered writer Moon — who wants "to know that there is something going on besides a lot of accidents" — he felt that reality was just outside his perception.

"I cannot commit myself to either side of a question," Moon said. "Because if you attach yourself to one or the other you disappear into it. And I can't even side with the balance of morality because I don't know whether morality is an instinct or just an imposition."

"I was very aware at the time that everyone around me seemed very certain about public situations," Stoppard says. "I never felt I had enough information. I even did a television program, 'Tom Stoppard Doesn't Know.'"

He still doesn't know for sure and suspects that those who claim they do are fools or fascists. "How the hell does one know what to believe?" asks George, the hero of "Jumpers" (1972), a professor of moral philosophy who is engaged in enacting Zeno's paradox with a live tortoise and hare. "How the hell do I know what I find incredible? Credibility is an expanding field... Sheer disbelief hardly registers on the face before the head is nodding with all the wisdom of instant hindsight."

Stoppard's nonchalant disbelief ("I should have the courage of my lack of convictions," he has said) has become a sort of humane skepticism. The notion of individual rights may be a fiction, another professor of moral philosophy argues in "Professional Foul" (1977), but "although

A Howl at War, by Allen Ginsberg

by John Curtin

I yell thru Washington, South Carolina, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, where nuclear reactors create a new Thing under the Sun, where Rockwell war-plants fabricate this death stuff trigger in nitrogen baths...

On a screen behind Ginsberg were projected war scenes: corpses heaped waist-high, weeping women, mushroom clouds and the desolation of Hiroshima. The audience felt that once again, Ginsberg had made his message clear.

Now 56 years old, he's been doing that since the mid-1950s, when he wrote "Howl" — an extended cry of anguish that became a kind of manifesto for the Beat Generation. The hips and flower children of the 1960s followed.

A round midnight, at a post-festival reception, Ginsberg is clutching a plate of potato salad and chicken and exchanging a word with Ferlinghetti in the crowded, noisy room. Obviously tired and hungry, he is willing to answer a few questions.

Is the spirit of the Beat Generation still alive?

"That aspect of it which was meditative, contemplative, healthy, pot-smoking, sexual, tender and good-hearted is obviously still around," he says in one breath. "We made a lot of sense and fused something permanently useful into the culture, specifically a sense of tolerance and openmindedness."

Ginsberg says he has come to UNESCO to "sing in favor of peace." Like Groucho Marx, he feels that military intelligence is a contradiction in terms, but he insists that he's not obsessed by the fear of a nuclear holocaust. In the end, he says, sanity will prevail between the superpowers.

"It's like these two big guys with huge

Continued on page 10W



Allen Ginsberg

TO OUR READERS

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK FOR CHILDREN

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE: International Puppet Festival (tel: 267.51.11). Jan. 21 and 22: Yakkadama Puppet Troupe from India. Jan. 21-29: "Clowns," Peter Oldham. Jan. 22: "How Petrushka Got Married," DRAK Company. Jan. 22-Feb. 5: "Boomers & Grumbies," Marionette Theatre of Australia Ltd. Jan. 24-29: "Sleeping Beauty," DRAK Company. Jan. 25-29: "The Golden Spirit," Puppet and Shadow Art Troupe of Human Province. Jan. 26-30: Panai Dermoko, Indonesian shadow puppets. Jan. 26 and 29: "The Magic Blue Flower," Puppet and Shadow Art Troupe of Human Province. Jan. 27-29: "The Story of Storytelling: Punch and Judy," Steve Hansen.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA: Konzerthus (tel: 42.36.18). Dec. 18: NO Tonkunstorchesters. Herbert Prikopa conductor and presenter, Carole Dawn Reinhardt trumpet (Stravinsky, Haydn, Kodaly), special concert for children. "St. Stephaner" (tel: 5324/245). BALLET — Dec. 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 30: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky). Ewald Binder conductor, Yuri Grigorovich choreography.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS: Forest National (tel: 345.30.30) — To Jan. 2: Holiday on Ice. LIEGE: Musée Tchantchès (tel: 42.75.75) — Dec. 24 and 25: "Li Naissance marionettes of the Théâtre Royal Ancien Imperial.

DENMARK

AALBORG: Aalborg Historical Museum — To Dec. 31: "The Animals and the Winter." COPENHAGEN: City Hall — Dec. 19: Lucia Parade, singing schoolchildren parade through the city. "Family Theater, Merkur." MUSICAL — Through Jan: "Runar" (Vivaldi). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 26: "Astex, Tis and Other Heroes." FREDEKES/AVN: Bangbo Museum — Dec. 31: "Christmas Trees and Toys Around 1900." ODENSE: Hans Christian Andersen's House — Daily. Display of Hans Christian Andersen's work. RUNDERS: Cultural History Museum — To Dec. 31: "Christmas in Romania." ROSKILDE: Sonnenup Kunsthåndværk — To Dec. 27: Christmas exhibition with decorations, homemade woodwork.

ENGLAND

LONDON: Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95) — To Dec. 16-Jan. 8: Barbican Theatre — Dec. 22-Jan. 8: "CHRISTMAS GIFTS"

FRANCE

CRETEIL, Cirque Albert Rancy (tel: 998.58.18) — To Dec. 19: International circus. PARIS: Centre Culturel Suisse (tel: 271.82.20) — To Jan. 2: "One Hundred Years of Illustrated Children's Books" (1880-1982). "Chaiell" (tel: 503.14.50). MARIONNETTES — To Dec. 25: "Gulliver's Travels" (Swift). "Cirque Gruss" (tel: 245.85.85) — To March: Old-fashioned circus. "Cirque d'Hiver" (tel: 700.12.25) — To Jan. 31.

ITALY

MILAN: Palazzo dello Sport, 26 Via Teseo. FOLK BALLET — Dec. 23-Jan. 2: "Borisca," Russian Popular State Dance Academy. "Piccolo Teatro" (tel: 87.76.63). MIMI — Through December: Etienne Decroux. Teatro dell'Arte (tel: 86.54.69). PUPPETS — To Dec. 19: "The Snow Queen" (Andersen). "Teatro Lirico" (tel: 86.64.18). BALLET — Dec. 29-Jan. 2: "Copelia" (Delibes).

IRELAND

DUBLIN: National Museum — Through December: Viking and Medieval Dublin Exhibition, with video film of Dublin excavations. "Peacock Theatre" (tel: 74.57.41). CHILDREN'S THEATER — To Jan. 19: "Venice the Yerk and the Spotty Grouse" (Pari Ingoldsby). "Royal Dublin Society" (tel: 68.06.45) — Dec. 26: "Dog Show." "Simmonscourt Pavilions" (tel: 49.08) — Dec. 26-Jan. 23: Indoor Funfair.

SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN: Schlosskeller — Dec. 18: "Die Wurzelkinder," puppet theater.

WINTERTHUR

Waghausen — Dec. 17-19: "Little Match Girl," puppet theater.

ZURICH

Bellvue — To Jan. 2: Circus Conelli and Fairy-tale train ride. "Friederike" (tel: 251.38.30) — Dec. 22, 23: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," all-children cast. "Volkshaus" (tel: 21.19.79). MUSICAL — Dec. 19, 22, 28, 29: "Jim Knoop."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK: Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00) — To Jan. 17: "A Year with Children," exhibition of children's art.

LAMB'S THEATER

— To Dec. 20: "Snowy." "Lincoln Center" (tel: 874.67.70) — To Jan. 2: "The Big Apple Circus."

WALES

CARDIFF: St. David's Hall (tel: 37.12.36) — Dec. 27-29: "Great Christmas Railway Film Festival." Dec. 30: "Operation Drake," an illustrated lecture on Sir Francis Drake's round-the-world adventure.

SWANSEA

Grand Theatre (tel: 551.41). PANTOMIME — From Dec. 27: "Jack and the Beanstalk."

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A Journey Into Inca Mystery

by Edward Schumacher

LIMA — With a jolt, the 7:30 train began to roll forward on schedule, slowly building up speed as it pulled out of Puno, Peru. Outside, to the tune of the clacking rails, passed the Andes, a piano, a huge plateau high in the Andes, straddling Peru and Bolivia. On one side, Lake Titicaca, bordered by reeds, stretched to the horizon. On the other, Indian men with ston faces and young children with curious eyes tended small herds of llamas and alpacas. Ahead, as our red and yellow train chugged across the plain, rose the snow-crowned peaks of the Peruvian Andes and our destination: Machu Picchu.

The journey is one into Inca mystery: the story of a lost religious city that has intrigued scholars and explorers for years. The Inca empire, which at its height in the 11th century stretched from Ecuador to Argentina, ended when Spanish conquistadors captured the last Inca emperor in 1571.

But the Spanish were never able to find the Incas' religious hideaway. In 1911 an intrepid Yale University archaeologist, Hiram Bingham, followed an old, weathered Indian several thousand feet up the steep sides of a mountain that local Indians called Machu Picchu which means "old peak" in the ancient language of Quechua. Under the jungle growth on top he was stunned to find an extensive and magnificently preserved city that could not be seen from the river below.

Today the rains are cleared and look out from the clouds on a breathtaking view of lush, jungle-covered mountain tops and a winding, narrow valley. Is it the lost religious city? Probably, but scholars are not totally sure. Adding to the intrigue is the fact that most of the skeletons found there are of young women, contributing to the theory that Inca priests were served by young virgins and sacrificed some of them. Estimates of the population that once lived there range from 1,000 to more than 5,000, perhaps up to three-quarters of them women.

The ruins are packed into two square miles of mountain peaks, terraced on many levels, some carved into the mountain, others built up with stone blocks. There are more than 100 stone stairwells and 3,000 stairs. Machu Picchu is one of a line of mountain peaks. Its sides drop almost straight down except for the steep and narrow ridges that extend from each end. The ridges are impassable except for a single heavily fortified pathway built by the Incas along each ridge. The Incas constructed an intricate water system of fountains and aqueducts fed by an underground stream. The fringes, and especially a large section known as the agricultural district, are terraced for farming, which made the fortress self-sufficient.

The Incas are not much in ruin at all. About 250 houses and temples are still standing, though roofless. One of the principal buildings is what scholars call the Sun Temple. It is mostly round and inside is a huge stone worked into an altar. Sculpted into the rock beneath the temple is what appears to be a royal tomb, with niches and cylindrical rock pegs carved into the walls. Adjoining the Sun Temple are what are assumed, because of the spacious rooms, to be the royal quarters. There, and throughout the city, the Incas slanted walls inward to make them withstand earthquakes.

Atop the terraces stepping up to the highest point of the city, called the sacred sector, sit a main temple with a colossal rock altar and a side temple with three large windows facing the east. At the very top is the inexplicable Intihuatana, which means "place where the sun is fastened." Carved from a single rock, it has an erect, four-sided pillar overlooking a large flat surface. It could be a sun dial or a solar observatory. (The Incas worshipped the sun, tracking it from sunrise to sunset.)

The rest of the city is divided into meadows and districts for industry, study and living. The Incas seem to have had a cruel streak, and that is reflected in what are called the jails and torture chambers. Perforations in the stones there seem to be designed to hold a person's head and hands for slow strangulation. The cemetery, now an open field, is on the edge of the city. In the middle of the cemetery, sitting alone, is the funerary rock, a large flat-topped rock with steps carved in its side.

Climbing around Machu Picchu, the visitor feels a pervasive sense of lording over — over mountains and valleys and men who might pass below. How the Incas could construct such a city, using boulders and large rocks brought from elsewhere, is one of the mysteries. It is a tragedy that they did not develop a written language so they could leave a record. No one knows when Machu Picchu was constructed. But it is clear why the site was chosen. Standing on a terrace wall, looking down on the river winding through the valley below, this visitor was overwhelmed by a feeling of power, of mysticism, of being close to the heavens and of awe.

While Machu Picchu is an end in itself, there is more to see in the

vicinity, such as Cuzco, a city of about 150,000 about 75 miles away. Cuzco was the capital of the Inca empire, and over it the conquering Spanish lay the capital of their new colonial empire. Cuzco is an architectural museum, a small, charming city that melds two great cultures of the past. Majestic colonial churches sit on the huge stone foundations of former Inca temples. Narrow cobblestone streets built by the Incas end at broad colonial plazas. Museums in the city are full of colonial art, and the city itself is surrounded by former Inca fortresses.

It is easy to see Cuzco on foot. We wandered along its narrow streets, marveling at the inclined walls made of hewn stone blocks put there by the Incas. We stumbled by chance into Loreto Street, a cobblestone alley between the high stone walls of La Compañia, the Jesuit church, and the Church of Santa Catalina. The alley was trod by Incas centuries ago and led to what was then the main Inca square. The walls once belonged to the Palace of the Chosen Virgins and the House of Serpents.

The main square, today called Plaza de Armas, is flanked by two soaring colonial cathedrals and the colonial building of the National University of Cuzco, founded in 1692. An alley named Procuradores opposite the plaza is lined with Bohemian restaurants and shops run mostly by young European and American expatriates.

We wandered through a maze of stone streets and stairs spreading up the hillside. The houses have plastered facades washed in pink, yellow or white. The simplicity often belies what are lush patios behind some of the heavy wooden doors, or, in the case of Our Lady of Mercy convent, 16th-century Moorish-style cloister. The Spaniards converted the Incas to Roman Catholicism, but the influence soon ran both ways. A prestigious school of Indian religious painters and woodcarvers was founded and produced what are some of the most valuable colonial treasures. One example is the ornately carved pulpit of the Church of San Blas. The altar of the Church of Bethlehem is made of silver and like many of the altars is also heavily adorned with gold leaf. The carved wood statues of saints in many of the churches, and even the balconies outside some houses, testify to the Indians' skills. The churches are also filled with 17th- and 18th-century paintings. The Museum of Religious Art and the Regional Museum of History are particularly good for colonial art, while the Archaeological Museum is filled with Incas artifacts, among them the walla-walla idol, a gold statuette of a female woman.

Almost all routes to Machu Picchu lead first to Cuzco, the nearest airport is there and most visitors come and go by air by way of the Peruvian capital of Lima. Since Machu Picchu has only a 32-room hotel, most people stay in Cuzco and take a day trip by train to the mountain top, which leaves in the morning, takes three and a half hours one way and returns in the late afternoon. The trip can be arranged in Cuzco through a travel agency, which puts together a small group. It is better than going alone because you get the benefit of the guide's knowledge.

The train works its way over the mountain out of Cuzco, offering a misty view of red-tiled roofs that looks remarkably Japanese, then strikes out along the Vilcanota River through the sacred valley of the Incas. When the train reaches its destination, a small station next to the river, the ruins are still not visible. Buses meet the train passengers and for the next 25 minutes wind back and forth up a five-mile road carved into the mountain-side 40 years ago. We arrived at the state-owned hotel just outside the entrance to the ruins. We toured the ruins with the

TRAVEL

Christmas Shopping — In the Sweet Buy and Buy

Frankfurt: Handicrafts from Bread to Wurst

by Vicki Elliott

FRANKFURT — The Germans seem to take more trouble with Christmas than anyone else, and by now whole stores are swarming with stars and angels and gingerbread. Bakeries have become toyshops, shop windows are alive with clockwork and the *Weihnachtsmärkte* or Christmas fairs, are thriving in the shelter of cathedrals.

West Germany isn't just a swamp of mass-production. People churn out pharmaceuticals and video-cassettes, but there are still many making things that only Germans make.

Frankfurt can call on the resources of the surrounding region of Hesse and on the wort of craftsmen from all over Germany, from Swabians to Dresden puppetmakers. Shopping for Christmas uncovers just how many these still are, hammering away at their trades like so many Nibelungen.

One good place to look for some of the things they produce is at Johannes Brauhaus, at Neue Kräme 10 (tel: 0611/28.20.28), which stocks a selection of what the Germans call *Pyramiden*, those twirling wooden vanes that are set in motion by the heat from four traditional Advent candles. The flashiest ones have four or five tiers, peopled with tiny painted wooden figures — shepherds, archangels and steeped churches, and even, in a Moslem version, a crib set among minarets and palm trees. They are carved in the Erzgebirge mountains between East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and they cost (anywhere from 20 to 300 Deutsche marks (about \$8 to \$120). Also on sale are nutcrackers masquerading as Prussian soldiers, in ferociously gaudy finery, for 30 marks and up; a bazaar of Bavarian snowflakes, or *Spitzensteine*, made of Linden wood, from 2.50 to 50 marks, and creches starting at 17 marks.

Under Frankfurt's main square, the Hauptwache, in the Allianz-Passage, is Deutsche Volkskunst (tel: 28.12.53), which has a wide range of handicrafts, much of it from East Germany and relatively cheap. There are musical boxes starting at 60 marks, with all the right tunes, wooden soldiers and decorations for as little as a couple of marks, and cloth hand puppets from Dresden with knobbed features, each slightly different from the next, starting at about 20 marks. It also stocks those puffing *Räuchermenschen* (from 20 to 90 marks) who clutch at their pipes and belch out convincing clouds of smoke after a small cone of incense has been stoked inside them. Here again among the East Frisian hayseeds is a *sun* or two with a hubble-bubble to smoke — a perfect nod, perhaps, to Germany's Turkish guestworkers.

Toys on a more generous scale, made mainly in West Germany, can be found at Das Spielzimmer, at Grosse Friedbergerstrasse 32 (tel: 52.51.71). They have a wooden fox named by Saraceni (395 marks), long boats filled with fury Vikings (88 marks) and a theater with movable backdrops for night and day. There are also sturdy wooden trains, and rocking horses at 290 marks, and they even cater to difficult adults with their handmade kaleidoscopes (up to 130 marks) that are cases in bronze and can be threaded into a necklace. The *Kasperpuppen*, the traditional German Pinch and Judy puppets, including wolves, jesters and wizards, are artworks in themselves and start at around 30 marks.

Just across the street, at Designo, Grosse

Friedbergerstrasse 33-35 (tel: 28.59.68) is the adult side to German woodwork: a range of superbly finished furniture with drawers that roll on ball-bearings and rounded edges that look as though they have been polished with butter. A desk in the Gavotte cherrywood range, which matches bookcases and shelves, costs 2,636 marks, and has a sharp-lined line that rivals the best in modern design. Not only wood is handled with imagination. There are marble coffee tables at around 1,500 marks, and leather sofas at upward of 4,000 marks, as well as a good range of textiles.

Another homegrown craft is the holly blue and white pottery from Hesse that can be found across the river Main at Töpferei Mauter, Wallstraße 5 (tel: 61.63.40) in Sachsenhausen. This is the home of apple wine, which is served in full-bodied jugs that are still individually painted and can come in sizes that hold 7 liters (from 15 marks or so upward). Some have pitiful remarks in the local dialect painted on them, along the lines of "A house without apple wine is a house without sunshine," but they can also be commissioned for birthdays or anniversaries with slogans to match from the potter in Büdingen, a Hessian farming village. The store has shelves full of pots, called *apfelsche* here, for butter, for herrings, for gherkins and goose fat.

Also in Sachsenhausen, at Brückstrasse 56 (tel: 61.21.15) is a fairy-tale bakery, the Bäckerei Hans, that, in addition to its 25 metamorphoses of bread, keeps alive an old Swabian tradition of sculpture in *Torteig*, unleavened dough made from salt, water and meal that can be fashioned into a harvest festival of shapes that do not perish. The wife of baker Heinz points out that each artist has her own style: one makes clusters of fruits, roses and wheatears; another paints and varnishes her grandmother figures (from 7 to around 60 marks). They also stock handpainted pottery and jellymolds in traditional slipware, and over it all hangs the luxuriant scent of stacks of gingerbread cookies.

A neat way to send a piece of West German home is to use the mail-order service of Otto Schmidt, whose Frankfurt branch is on Neue Kräme, but whose headquarters at Zollhausstrasse 30, 8500 Nuremberg 50 (tel: 0911/801.41), mails fine Nuremberg *lebkuchen* or gingerbread cookies, to places as far distant as Argentina and Zimbabwe. The wrappings are as appetizing as their contents, boxes and tins covered with a feast of graphics — 15th-century woodcuts of Nuremberg, 17th-century court ladies, 19th-century snow-laden landscapes — and prices are reasonable, ranging from 1.50 marks for stamped *Spekulatius* cookies to a 34-plate assortment in its lavish tin chest for 62.80 marks. The store also has a range for diabetics, and can work out duty and packing costs to almost any destination.

Bakers like Lochner, at Kalbäckerstrasse 10 (but better known as Fressgass) have gingerbread houses featuring Hansel and Gretel, the witch, as well as googly-eyed Santa Clauses, from 45 to 65 marks, and very substantial they are too. The store also has handsome Advent candle holders in unleavened dough by Madrina, for 67.50 marks. *Buttersößen*, Christmas butter cakes from Swabia, and, like bakers all over Frankfurt, the *Beitmannchen*, little hunks of marzipan studded with almonds that are named for Frankfurt's famous *Beitman* banking family. Individually wrapped, at a couple of marks each, the *Beitmannchen* are good for stuffing into gaps in a Christmas stocking.

Just across the street, at Designo, Grosse



Illustration by La Mousie

At the Kleinmarkthalle, tucked away off Kleingasse, there are mountains of exotic fruit among the 2-foot radishes and giant pumpkins that could be piled into a homemade cornucopia, a basket bought at one of the wickerwork stores not far away.

Alternatively, the market's butchers, such as Metzger's at Stands 14-16 (tel: 29.48.20), can prepare a pound of wurst to order from their meaty selection.

For the last word in authentic Frankfurter wurst, Stephan Weis, on Grosse Bockenheimer Strasse 31, has the monopoly on *Zepelinwurst*, a toothsome liver sausage that costs 22 marks a kilo. The original Stephan Weis served in the regiment of Count Zeppelin, who considered the sausage good enough to lend his august name to it.

At the Choses de la Vie, at 58 Rue de Joncker (tel: 538.27.79), has, among other lovely gifts, wreaths of sun-dried lavender at 390 francs to hang in a linen closet. Also, from a Brussels artisan who grows herbs near Montélimar, distills and bottles them here: lavender (relaxing) and rosemary (stimulating) bath oil: 90 francs; lavender essence to shoo away moths and refresh a room, 90 francs, 23-centimeter size.

Chouillat (the name is of Arab origin and means "just a little bit"), 34 Rue Edith Cavell (tel: 347.02.32) has homemade plum puddings, 350 francs a kilo and heart-shaped *d'épice* at 190 francs. Choose from a number of glass or china bowls to fill with *sirup de Liège*, the dark, viscous concentrate of apples and pears so delicious with toast or tart cheese, 15 francs for 100 grams.

Wittamer, Brussels' world-famous *patisserie*, 12 Place du Grand Salon (tel: 512.37.42) has fine *bûche de Noël* — traditional log-shaped cakes — in a variety of non-traditional flavors including pear and passion fruit. Count on 100 francs a person.

"A Taste of the Belgian Provinces," by Enid Gordon and Midge Shirley, is a handsome new cookbook with recipes little-known outside Belgium: eggs on a bed of buttered hop-sprouts, mussels in beer and the Belgian classic, eels in green sauce. It's illustrated with sepia turn-of-the-century photographs, costs 250 francs and is available at the Stratmore Bookshop, 13 Rue Saint-Lambert (tel: 770.50.16). Biot-Béleuvre, at 8 Rue de Naples (tel: 512.95.71), where the royal family shops, has a

mistletoe-printed cotton tablecloth for Christmas dinner, 240 by 180 centimeters with 12 wide, red-bordered napkins, 4,160 francs.

Good stocking stuffers are the big plaid handkerchiefs, 88 francs each. A major present might be a tablecloth embroidered with a favorite china pattern. Count on at least 8,000 francs for a 12-place linen cloth (350 by 170 centimeters) and then upward of 3,500 francs for the embroidery.

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Biot-Béleuvre, at 8 Rue de Naples (tel: 512.95.71), where the royal family shops, has a

white lace traveling envelope for jewelry is 1,200 francs.

Glass Art Deco snuff bottles, as bright as Christmas tree balls, could be used to hold perfume in a purse, 1,000 francs at Pierre Vandeborgh, 9 Rue Ravenstein (tel: 512.48.60).

Well-known for antique jewelry, he has just designed necklaces of semiprecious stones with gilded Indian silver beads, heavy and import-looking. Lapis-blue sodalite is 6,500 francs, one with garnets is 3,500 francs.

At Le Palais du Jouet, 130 Avenue Louise (tel: 648.10.42), the Belgian board game "Magellan" is a good way for children to have fun learning world geography. In French, Flemish or English, 1,195 francs.

Above La Maison du Chasseur, where Belgians buy their guns and loden coats, is a new gallery devoted to L'Art Animalier, 413 Avenue Louise (tel: 640.87.05). The shop is showing handsome engraved jewelry by a young Belgian artist, Christian de Meets. Solid silver cuff links with woodcock, snipes, pheasants or ducks are 3,400 francs, 12,500 in vermeil.

Delvaux, Belgium's answer to Hermès, rejoices in a bright young boss who has solved the skilled labor problem by opening her own leather-working school. A red drawstring bag that closes with a big leather disk is 6,350 francs for the smallest size. A square taupe leather wallet has a coin purse and slots for identity cards, 3,200 francs. The shop is at 24A Avenue de la Toison d'Or (tel: 513.05.02).

Or, as a special gift, you can help Nativitas extend Christmas joy throughout Brussels all year long. The group counsels people just out of prison, takes meals to the aged and housebound and sponsors *Noël dans la Cité*, the candlelit procession that weaves through the Marolles quarter of the old city and ends up singing carols in the Grand Place this Saturday at 4:30 P.M. The bank account number is 310.130.30-14-02.

Or join the United Fund in this year's fundraising campaign to help Belgian charities, number 687-4733300-17.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO TRAVEL SECTION
READERS

Vienna: In the Round

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — With the onset of the ball season in this capital of the waltz kingdom, let us celebrate Santa's merry whirl with round objects from Austria.

"If you take something round in your hand, round is pleasant. Round feels good. Round doesn't frighten you. Round can have sharp edges, but not too many," says Prof. Carl Auböck, a well-rounded Viennese architect and industrial designer whose fourth-generation family workshop supplies Henri Bendel, Stanley Marcus and the Wiener Werkstätte (the Vienna Workshops of modern design pioneered by Josef Hoffmann in 1903) and takes mail orders at wholesale prices.

Add the equivalent of \$3 postage and handling for European orders and \$8 for overseas mailing when remitting to the Anhöcks at Bernhardgasse 23, A-1070 Vienna, Austria.

Among the surprises Auböck offers in the round is a circular nutcracker ("Even the nut feels better when it cracks up," he quips) made, appropriately, of walnut wood. It costs 183 schillings (about \$10). In heavy brass, it goes for 572 schillings.

Other gifts include a saddle-stitched cowhide notepad tray that resembles a turntable with white, pink, or red notepads that look like 45 r.p.m. discs (206 schillings with 100 sheets) and a round money clip that's also a bookmark, made of natural Indian water buffalo horn (100 schillings).

It's no surprise that his walnut-framed magnifying glass is round, but so is its metal handle, which forms a stand so you can place an object behind the glass and study it as a scientist.

Or just look at and admire Auböck's creation, which resembles a doughnut married to a pretzel. It costs 253 schillings. And then there's his compact, round, black calfs leather traveling mustache kit: a circular comb made of Indian water buffalo horn and round boar's bristle brush, all for 380 schillings. "It's a wonderful snob's gift," Auböck boasts. "The world would be very sad without snobs."

For the gourmet who asks for the moon, the wonders of gold foil and modern packing can bring it in the mail: a yellow moon of Nussbaumer's original Mondsee Käse. This piquant Austrian butter cheese, akin to Münster, is seldom exported beyond Bavaria, 25 miles from its point of origin, Mondsee (Mondsee).

Spread on fresh dark bread and topped with a sprinkling of newly ground pepper, Mondsee Käse goes especially well with a glass of milk. A kilogram (2.2 pounds) costs 76 schillings, but send along a matching sum for postage and handling if you live in a country that adopts Austria or 100 additional schillings if you live elsewhere in Europe. From Nussbaumer, Meinrad Guggerbichler-Strasse 7, A-5310 Mondsee, Austria.

A more experienced world traveler is Sa-

cherotte from Sacher's, which for years has been exported by the famous Viennese hotel at Philharmonikerstrasse 4, A-1010 Vienna.

It is exactly 150 years since chef Franz Sacher first baked this chocolate cake layered with apricot jam for Prince Metternich. But the Sacherorte that arrives in distinctive wooden Sacher box will taste as fresh and new as tomorrow and tends to improve with age for a couple of weeks after it is cut open.

Prices range from the largest (specify size III), which is 22 centimeters (nearly 9 inches) in diameter, for 335 schillings, down to the 8-centimeter Liliput Sacherorte for 155 schillings. Add 100 schillings for shipping to Europe; 250 schillings for overseas airmail. In either event, you must supply your own *Schläfers* or whipped cream.

Speaking of sweets, when Madame Pompadour was on the ballroom floor, she might have liked to stash her bonbons or her address book in Dada Lemur's personable new "Pompadour bag," a round, silk-tasseled satin sack for women's accessories that, at the stretch of a drawingstring, can assume various shapes ranging from ball to umbrella and, turned upside down (emptied, of course), makes a pretty good rainhat in a sudden downpour.

Pompadour bags can be ordered in any color or colors (specify colors for inside as well as outside) with a name or some other word embroidered on the outside. The price is 1,400 schillings direct from Dada Lemur, Mariahilferstrasse 45/VI/92, A-1060 Vienna. Postage is included.

Dada (short for *Drahomira*) Lemur, Slovak by birth and now an American citizen, moved back from the United States to Europe eight years ago in an effort to regain her three sons, stranded in Czechoslovakia on a visit to relatives.

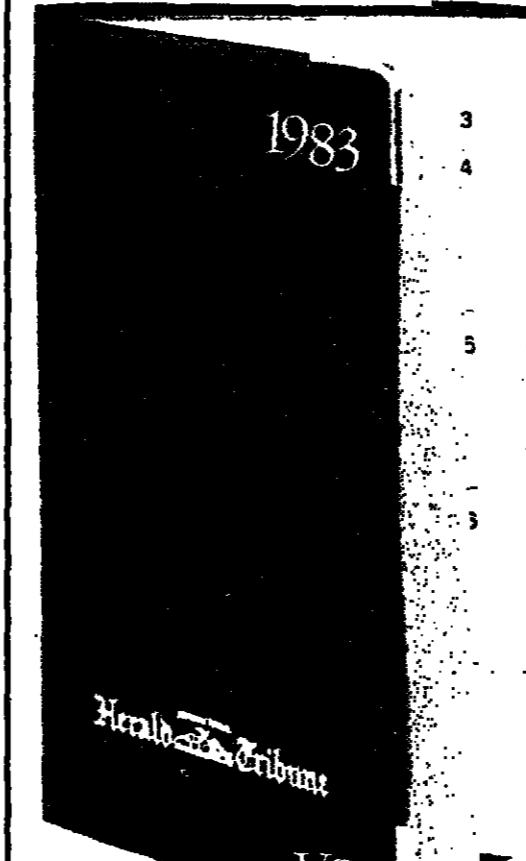
Hers is one of those hundreds of "divided families" people read about in the post-Fascist Treaty negotiations but seldom confront face-to-face. Just this year, she managed to get one of her twins, Paul, 14, out to live with her; the only presents she asks for this Christmas are named David and Ygor.

A children's crusade that originated in Austria and spread round the world is the SOS Children's Village, where "families" of orphans live in a house with a trained "mother" who is with them from infancy until they are launched in the working world — sometimes after college or even medical school. To avoid isolation from the community, the orphans attend local schools and churches.

"Mother" is given a small salary and a budget with which to clothe her eight "children," who grow up participating in shopping expeditions and the collective decisions of a normal family.

SOS was founded in 1949 in the Austrian Tyrol by Hermann Gmeiner. Today, there are nine SOS Children's Villages in Austria and more than 100 around the world that could use contributions sent to SOS-Kinderdorf, St. Peterstrasse 10A, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria.

The 1983 IHT Pocket Diary — Now With Its Own Leather Wallet



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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1982

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Barter Expert Hired by Citicorp To Expand Countertrade Services

Daniel Nash has signed on with Citicorp International Bank to head an expansion of the bank's operations in countertrade, a term Mr. Nash acknowledged was "just a fancy name for barter."

Mr. Nash, who joins the London-based merchant banking arm of Citicorp in the new position of director of countertrade services, said the bank "needed an infusion of trading expertise" in the area. For instance, Indonesia wanted to buy a ship from Norway for something other than hard cash, it might offer plywood. This is where Mr. Nash comes in: he finds buyers for the plywood.

"Last year 20 to 25 percent of world trade is estimated to have fallen under the countertrade umbrella," Mr. Nash said, and he predicted that more multinational companies would be taking goods in lieu of cash. "Nobody is immune. The recession is terrible and business is worse and every multinational exporter of capital goods must be more imaginative in exporting products."

Before joining Citicorp, Mr. Nash, 45, spent 14 years at Phillip Brothers, most recently in the London office, where he was in charge of countertrade. Before being transferred to London, he was in the trading concern's offices in New York and Amsterdam, where he was responsible for Eastern European business, primarily in Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.



Daniel Nash

Schlumberger Management Shuffle

Schlumberger Ltd. has shuffled its top management following Jean Riboud's decision to relinquish his position as president. Schlumberger, a leading company in oil field services, named Michel Vaillant president and chief operating officer and Roland Genin chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Vaillant, 50, will be responsible for operations and Mr. Genin, 55, for long-term strategy in technology, product development and personnel. Both will report Mr. Riboud, 63, who will continue chairman and chief executive officer.

Schlumberger, based in Paris and New York, is the dominant company in well logging, or wireline, services. In recent years it has diversified into electronic and computer technology, acquiring Fairchild Camera and Instrument, Manufacturing Data Systems and Applicon. Its 1981 revenues were \$5.7 billion.

Other Appointments

RHÔNE-POULENC, France's largest chemical concern, has appointed Jean-Pierre Halbou finance director. He will succeed Pierre Falcon, who retires at the end of December.

BANQUE BELGE has named Francois de Spirlet to the new position of deputy managing director. He was previously based in the Brussels head office of Société Générale de Banque, parent company of Banque Belge, as assistant general manager.

GULF INTERNATIONAL BANK has moved Michael Constant from the Bahrain head office to London to be syndication manager for Europe.

PHILIP MORRIS FRANCE, a Paris-based unit of the U.S. cigarette maker, has appointed Alain Fernandez, formerly sales director, to be deputy managing director. Michael D. Horst, general managing director of Philip Morris France, will assume additional responsibility for the company's operations in Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands.

CITICORP BANK (SWITZERLAND), a new Zurich-based subsidiary of Citicorp, has named J.P. Cuoni chairman. Named general managers were Guy J. Huet, merchant banking, and Kenneth C. Korfmann and O. Calvin Pucker, private banking.

BANCO DO COMÉRCIO E INDUSTRIA DE SAO PAULO has appointed Thierry d'Honinmont deputy representative of the Paris representative office. He succeeds Philippe Sedini, who has been named general manager of the bank's offshore banking unit in Bahrain. Mr. d'Honinmont was previously with Crédit Commercial de France, where he was responsible for commercial relations with Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia.

HERMES PRECISA INTERNATIONAL, a Swiss office equipment manufacturer, has named Michael Frattingen general manager succeeding Fritz Meyer, who will continue as chairman and managing director. In addition, Vittorio Levi has replaced Francesco Tato on the board.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP of Melbourne has named Roland Isherwood the bank's London-based general manager for Europe. He will succeed Thomas G. Williams, who retires in March. Successing Mr. Isherwood as general manager of ANZ Finance (Far East) in Hong Kong is Peter J. Burchette, now senior manager-international in London. Anton E. Archer, manager-international in London, will succeed Peter H. Peate as chief manager of ANZ's Singapore branch in January.

MIDLAND BANK has appointed Herbert H. Jacobi a general manager. He will be responsible for West Germany and supervision of the development of the bank's direct business in North America. He continues as chairman of Trinkhaus & Burkhardt, a Midland subsidiary in Düsseldorf.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

NYSE Prices End Off For Third Day in a Row

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Some late selling pulled prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday for the third losing session in a row.

The Dow Jones industrial average of 30 industrials dropped 2.39 to 990.25, bringing its loss over the last three days to 34.03 points. Declines outpaced advances by about 3 to 2, as volume totaled 73.7 million shares, against 81 million in the previous session.

Analysts said worries persisted about prospects for a recovery from the recession. The Federal Reserve's decision to cut its discount rate early this week from 9 to 8½ percent was seen as a sign of increased concern at the central bank about the state of the economy.

Also, the easing of credit has raised fears that inflation may start rising again without the recovery beginning.

Bull brokers said the market's recent decline had brought it to the point where it was attracting some programmed buying by investing institutions, with the Dow Jones industrial average below 1,000 for the first time in three weeks.

Trade Latimer, vice president of Evans & Co., said professional traders were "taking their shots at

the 990 level, trying to lure big buyers, but they aren't getting any. This makes for a dull market."

If the Dow should fall below 990, many observers believe, the market could be in for a severe retreat. But if it held at that level, there could be a year-end rally, some observers said.

The Commerce Department said housing starts rose 2.6 percent in November to their highest level since January 1981. The recovery in housing during the past few months has been the brightest spot on the economic horizon.

The government reported earlier that the November factory operating rate dropped to 67.8 percent, from 68.3 percent in October. Another report Wednesday said industrial production fell 0.4 percent, the 14th decline in 16 months.

The active list consisted entirely of blue chip and heavily capitalized issues, a signal that institutional investors dominated trading.

However, there were no clear trends in the market and prices were mixed across the board.

Several of the gainers on the active list were the beneficiaries of bargain hunting, as the stocks had suffered recently from disappointing news.

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OPEC Might Well Avoid A Price War, Experts Say*The Associated Press*

VIENNA — As OPEC oil ministers gathered Thursday before their year-end pricing conference, analysts saw an increasing chance that the cartel would mend its wounds and avoid a price war.

A key reason was the diplomatic mission undertaken this week by Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuela's oil minister, who visited the capitals of four members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to mediate the disputes that have shaken the group.

While the glut of oil on world markets has put great pressure on OPEC to reduce prices, internal friction is seen in many Western analysts as the main threat to OPEC's ability to survive and to keep prices high.

A central dispute is between Saudi Arabia and a radical faction led by Iran and Libya. The Saudis contend that, while they have cut production and stuck to OPEC prices, Iran and other members have increased sales by cutting prices. The price cutters argue that Saudi Arabia ought to absorb whatever production cuts were necessary because it is the world's largest exporter and the least needy.

John Mugno, an energy specialist at Citibank in New York, said he viewed the Calderon mission to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria and Iran as a kind of "orchestration" that indicated that key OPEC members might be

able to resolve their differences.

The cartel's 13 oil ministers open their meeting Sunday in Vienna, but preliminary negotiations were expected Friday and Saturday.

Analysts virtually ruled out any chance of a price increase. Most OPEC members are having trouble selling their oil at current prices.

Indeed, with total OPEC production running at about 19.5 million barrels a day — down from a peak of 31 million three years ago — and some members falling deeply into

debt, some analysts believe the cartel will consider cutting prices. It would be the first such move in OPEC's 22-year history.

Some economists worry that a split in OPEC could result in a big drop in world prices, which they say could be dangerous to the international financial system. A rapid fall in oil revenues could force Mexico, Venezuela and other debt-ridden oil exporters into default on large loans held by Western banks.

Stephen Smith, director of U.S. energy services at Data Resources in Lexington, Massachusetts, said his studies showed that a \$6 cut in the OPEC benchmark price of \$34 a barrel would cost the cartel \$35 billion in lost sales in 1983. The loss over five years would be about \$120 billion, he said.

"The only thing that argues in favor of a price cut is this intra-OPEC war," Mr. Smith said. But he said he expected agreement on new production ceilings and a reaffirmation of the current pricing.

Marion Stewart, an economics professor at Rutgers University and a consultant to Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins in New York, said the odds of OPEC agreeing on production ceilings similar to those adopted last March were "less than 50-50, but not too much less."

The quotas agreed to in March added up to a ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day and ranged from seven million barrels for Saudi Arabia to 150,000 barrels for Gabon. That agreement fell apart last summer, at OPEC's last meeting, when the ministers could not agree whether to extend the quota system or how Venezuela then began exceeding its quota and now produces about 2.3 million barrels a day, or about 700,000 more than its quota.

The other members believed to be exceeding quotas are Libya, 1.8 million barrels a day with a quota of 750,000; Iran, 2.5 million barrels instead of 1.2 million; and Nigeria, 100,000 barrels above the assigned 1.3 million.



Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuela's oil minister, arriving in Vienna Thursday.

Selling Hits Dollar Amid Rising Fears Of EMS Shakeup*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The dollar weakened substantially Thursday as fresh rumors of an impending realignment in the European Monetary System rattled the foreign exchange markets.

The speculation put heavy pressure on the French franc, the Belgian franc and the lira, forcing central banks to intervene heavily.

Much of the uneasiness appeared to stem from the routine meeting of European Community finance ministers scheduled for Friday. Asked about the meeting, the West German Bundesbank said that it is unaware of any meeting on a realignment.

A French finance ministry spokeswoman denied that another devaluation of the franc was imminent and said that reports that Finance Minister Jacques Delors was preparing to resign were untrue.

The dollar dropped to 2.4167 Deutsche marks in London, down from 2.4502 DM Wednesday. The franc closed at 6.8500 to the dollar after 6.9450 Wednesday. In Paris dealings, the franc fell to 283.80 per 100 DM before recovering to close at 283.50 DM. In New York, the dollar remained sharply lower in midsession dealing.

French authorities were reported to have sold about \$250 million to prop the board.

Foreign-exchange dealers said they were beginning to worry that the pressure on the weaker currencies of the EMS might bring on a realignment sooner than had been expected. They said the market has long anticipated an EMS realignment early next year, possibly after the municipal elections in France next March.

One dealer said that to avoid a devaluation of the French franc, an alternative form of realignment could revalue stronger European currencies, such as the mark and the Dutch guilder, without a simultaneous devaluation of weaker currencies. But West Germany could be expected to oppose such a move, which would make German-produced goods more expensive on world markets.

The franc has already been devalued twice since France's Socialist government took office in 1981, and Mr. Delors has insisted in recent months that it will not be devalued again. Pressure on the franc

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Current Account In Deficit in U.S.*United Press International*

WASHINGTON — The U.S. current account, the broadest measure of a country's trade performance, was \$4.2 billion in deficit in the third quarter because of a growing merchandise trade imbalance, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

It was the biggest deficit in the current account, which includes trade in goods and services and certain unilateral transfers, since the \$4.3 billion deficit in the third quarter of 1978, the department said. It said the deficit so far this year was \$921 million and was predicted to grow in the fourth quarter. Last year international payments were in surplus by \$4.5 billion.

The department blamed the shift from a surplus of \$2.2 billion in the second quarter on the more than doubling of the merchandise trade deficit, on a balance-of-payments basis, to \$12.7 billion in the third quarter.

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The franc has already been devalued twice since France's Socialist government took office in 1981, and Mr. Delors has insisted in recent months that it will not be devalued again. Pressure on the franc

was not been relieved by the last devaluation in June and the government has been forced to support it regularly on foreign exchange markets.

France has negotiated a \$1-billion international credit to bolster currency reserves. Also, Saudi Arabia has reportedly made available as much as \$4 billion in credits to beef up French foreign reserves.

Latest Bank of France figures showed that foreign currency reserves had fallen to \$1.67 billion from \$5.8 billion when the Socialists took power.

Meanwhile, in London, Gaston Thorn, president of the EC commission, said there was a danger that the fall in the dollar's value would be too steep.

He told European financial journalists there was now a growing expectation of such a fall after two years during which the dollar was considerably overvalued.

Though such predictions have not been fully borne out in the past, "if the movement starts, it is likely to be too far, too fast, and to become a new source of disruption," he said.

CURRENCY RATES

| Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 16, excluding bank service charges. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| | S | E | D.M. | F.F. | H.L. | B.F. | S.F. | U.S. | U.K. |
| Amsterdam | 2.47 | 4.37 | 110.275 | 26.81 | 4.019 | 77.285 | 21.99 | 5.556 | |
| Bremen (d) | 4.055 | 7.255 | 19.655 | 4.655 | — | — | — | — | |
| Brisbane | 2.42 | 3.9275 | — | 35.28 | 1.725 x | 59.75 | 5.09 | | |

Mexico Loan Plan Reportedly Cleared

United Press International
NEW YORK — Mexico's 1,400 banks reportedly have agreed to a \$5-billion loan package that will pave the way for additional official credits, it was learned Thursday.

Under conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund or a \$3.5 billion standby credit facility, each of the 1,400 banks with exposure in Mexico agreed to extend additional credit amounting to 7 percent of each bank's existing loan exposure to Mexico.

The 13-bank advisory committee for Mexico reportedly was meeting Thursday following Wednesday's deadline for each creditor bank to agree to the deal outlined last month by the IMF.

The committee is compiling results of the telex confirmation from the banks, which will then be submitted to the meeting of the IMF executive committee next week in Washington.

"The prospects are excellent that the \$5-billion credit package Mexico will be successful," Martin Schubert, president of Rosenthal International Ltd., merchant banking firm, said.

"The Mexico deal is a viable solution to a difficult problem, and is one that should serve as a formula in negotiating Brazil's debt and those of other Latin American countries that are expected to run into the same difficulties," Mr. Schubert said.

Top Brazilian officials are ex-

pected to arrive in the United States this weekend for official talks and for talks with major creditor banks next week on renegotiating its \$88 billion in foreign debt.

Brazil is expected to ask its foreign bank creditors for about \$5 billion in new loans and for renegotiation of roughly \$4 billion in principal payments that fall due next year.

Venezuela reportedly is beginning to run into the same sort of liquidity problems that have faced Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil, and Mr. Schubert expects the difficulties to spread throughout Latin America.

A separate development in Brazil's case is the continuing liquidity crisis of Banco do Brasil, Brazil's largest bank which, though operated as a private bank, is an effective arm of the central bank.

"The Banco do Brasil problem is serious; it is unable to make payments on foreign exchange commitments because the central bank has run out of dollars," a banker said. "The banks have been putting in the shortfalls on a daily basis."

Leading U.S. bankers reportedly were meeting with Federal Reserve officials Thursday to try to work out longer-term solutions to Banco do Brasil's crunch.

Mr. Schubert said: "The banks who have formulated this program are to be commended. It follows much of hard work."

The agreement allows the IMF to be assured the credits it gives are used to get country back on its feet and not for bailout purposes, he said. "At the same time the borrower is assured of its total complement of funds to meet balance of payments deficits and is able to live up to the IMF program free of critical liquidity pressures."

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AT&T Unveils Plan for Breakup

(Continued from Page 11)
companies, AT&T will be reducing its size by roughly two-thirds.

The Bell companies have combined assets of more than \$85 billion and provide local service to more than 80 percent of the United States' telephones.

The settlement ended a government suit filed in 1974 that alleged AT&T had consistently misused its control of the Bell companies' local networks to freeze out would-be competitors in the equipment and long-distance markets.

AT&T consistently denied the allegations, but negotiated the settlement because it said it wanted to avoid years of additional litigation.

The premise underlying the settlement, as explained in the past by Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter, is that the long-distance and telephone equipment markets can be competitive if AT&T is competing on an equal footing.

The only way to do that, Mr. Baxter says, is to break up the company so AT&T does not have the advantage of guaranteed access to most American telephone cus-

BUSINESS BRIEFS

VW Expects Worldwide Loss But Profit at Parent Company

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Volkswagen will show a profit this year for the parent company but a loss worldwide, and prospects for 1983 are uncertain, Carl Hahn, chairman of the management board, told reporters Thursday.

Mr. Hahn made no specific forecasts and declined to comment on speculation that the company will omit a dividend.

VW's results deteriorated sharply in the third quarter, but Mr. Hahn said its balance sheet will remain strong after this year's results, with debt and equity in a reasonable relation by European standards.

Mr. Hahn said much of the company's problems this year are the result of losses at Volkswagen of America Inc. Sales of the Rabbit model in the United States have fallen by 55 percent, he said.

Volkswagen has also seen a deterioration in its Latin American business. Although sales in Brazil have held up, exports from Brazil to other Latin American countries have fallen sharply.



Carl Hahn

Grundig Talks on Merger Option Fail

FURTH, West Germany (Reuters) — Talks between Grundig and other European electronics companies on possible alternatives to the planned merger of Grundig and Thomson-Brandt have ended without success, a Grundig spokesman said Thursday.

He said no concrete alternative to the merger with Thomson-Brandt has been proposed by the companies involved.

Grundig said last week that it was holding talks with Siemens, Robert Bosch and the Dutch Philips group on a possible alternative arrangement to Thomson-Brandt's plan to purchase a 75.5-percent stake in Grundig.

Company Notes

AKZO said Thursday that its management and supervisory board has decided to omit the 1982 interim dividend. A decision on a possible final dividend will be made at the end of February, it said.

FIREPORT-MCMORAN INC. said it will take a \$72-million pretax writeoff on three offshore holdings where drilling proved unsuccessful.

BRITISH PETROLEUM plans to trim its London headquarters staff by about 225 to around 350 by the end of 1983, a spokesman said.

BRITOIL said Thursday that the second well in North Sea Block 20/2 produced oil after a series of tests at different levels. Britoil has a 51-percent interest in the well.

MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES said it won a thermal power plant order worth \$800 million from Saudi Consolidated Electricity Co. in western Saudi Arabia. The plant is expected to be completed in December 1983, it said.

Company officials told a news conference the plan itself will not change costs for consumers, but that rates could change as a result of competition and government regulatory decisions yet to be made.

AT&T's operating companies, after being split off, will provide local telephone service, including access to long distance. AT&T will provide long distance service between exchanges.

Company officials said competition could cause long distance rates to fall. Local rates could rise, they said, but that also would depend on competition and on government decisions to be made on the level of access charges for linking local systems with long distance.

About 75 percent of the parent company's \$140 billion to \$150 billion in assets will go to the regional holding companies, officials said, the remaining 25 percent remaining with AT&T.

Swiss Trade Deficit Rises

BERN — Switzerland's trade deficit rose to 442.3 million Swiss francs (\$212 million) in November from 375.4 million francs in October and 255 million in November 1981, the government announced Thursday.

The only way to do that, Mr. Baxter says, is to break up the company so AT&T does not have the advantage of guaranteed access to most American telephone cus-

Japan Assails U.S. On Auto-Part Plan

TOKYO — Representatives of the Japanese government and auto industry said Thursday that a U.S. bill that would require that imported cars contain American-made parts smacked of protectionism and threatened the foundations of free trade.

The bill, approved Wednesday night by the U.S. House of Representatives despite strong opposition from President Ronald Reagan, now goes to the Senate for committee hearings.

Japan's Foreign Affairs Ministry and the International Trade and Industry Ministry warned in separate statements that the so-called "domestic content" bill would violate provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade if it becomes law.

Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association and of the Nissan Motor Co., said the bill would be counterproductive because it would drive away precisely those foreign investors it sought to attract.

Mr. Ishihara said Nissan would be unable to meet the requirement even on the trucks it is planning to manufacture at a plant under construction in Tennessee.

Meanwhile, Japanese steelmakers Wednesday denied allegations

that they had a secret market-sharing agreement with European Community steel companies and used unfair trading practices to sell steel in the United States.

Eishiro Saito, president of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation, said the charges, made Wednesday by David Roderick, chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp., were unfounded.

The level of Japanese steel exports to the European Community were agreed upon officially and in no way constitute a secret deal, Mr. Saito said.

Japan had a \$16-billion surplus in its trade with the United States in 1981 and is expected to show a \$20-billion surplus this year.

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The Economy

The past year has been disappointing for those who had hoped for a rapid and sustained recovery in economic activity in the UK as growth seems likely to have been negligible after two years of decline. Interest rates have been on a downward trend but still remain high in real terms.

Some non-inflationary recovery in the world economy is possible in 1983, although there are threatening factors. Still further productivity increases and enhanced competitiveness are obvious prerequisites if the UK is to benefit.

Banks will continue to be the main providers of finance to industry with the associated risks in both the domestic and international spheres. For this a good level of profitability remains the necessity of a banking system strong enough to provide support for industry in times of trouble and to furnish the capital essential for renewed economic growth.

The Future

At home we face further economic uncertainty with the continuing recession and little hope of an early substantial fall in unemployment. Many industrial and manufacturing customers face a struggle to survive and we shall continue our efforts to assist in supporting them through their temporary difficulties. Abroad, we have to contend with difficulties arising from international lending.

For our Group especially, the future is full of change. As we set the two banks on a converging course we must draw on their different qualities and combine their complementary energies to give us greater strength to face the competition over the next decade.

Michael Herries, Chairman
30 November 1982

Copies of the 1982 Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary,

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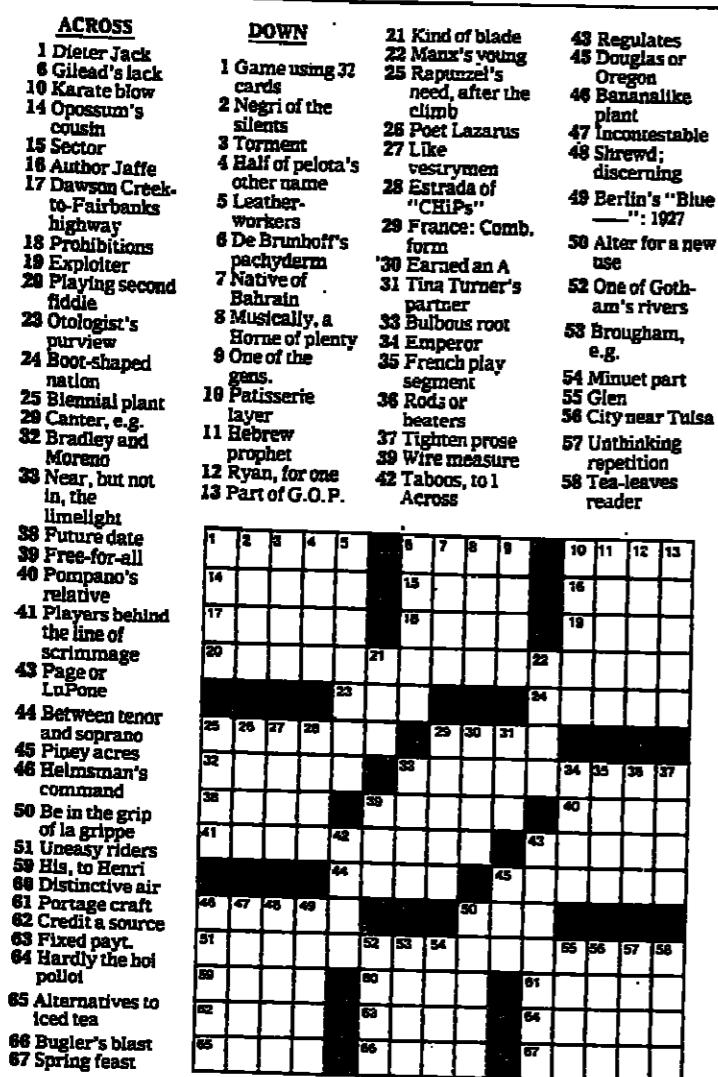
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The Offer has become unconditional in all respects. The net asset value on 14th December, 1982 attributable to each "A" Share of J. Rothschild International Investments S.A. was US\$11.981, which was used as the basis for calculating the consideration under the Offer. Subject to the terms of the Offer, accepting shareholders will accordingly receive, for each "A" Share of J. Rothschild International Investments S.A. 3.0283 Shares or a combination of Shares and 9 per cent Convertible Retractable Unsecured Loan Notes 1993 of Transcontinental Services Group N.V. depending on elections made.

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| | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | LOW |
|------------|------|-----|------|----------|
| ALGARVE | C | F | Fair | Overcast |
| AMSTERDAM | 16 | 41 | 10 | Fair |
| ANKARA | 7 | 45 | 4 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 17 | 53 | 13 | Cloudy |
| AUCKLAND | 23 | 73 | 20 | Cloudy |
| BANGKOK | 31 | 88 | 20 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 17 | 57 | 1 | Overcast |
| BERLIN | 14 | 57 | 24 | Fair |
| BUDAPEST | 7 | 45 | 43 | Overcast |
| BUCHAREST | 6 | 45 | 1 | Cloudy |
| CAPITAL | 25 | 70 | 20 | Fair |
| CAPE TOWN | 12 | 54 | 17 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 12 | 54 | 6 | Cloudy |
| CHICAGO | 14 | 57 | 28 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 6 | 45 | 3 | Cloudy |
| CORDOBA | 14 | 57 | 24 | Fair |
| DAMASCUS | 11 | 57 | 4 | Fair |
| DUBLIN | 4 | 37 | 2 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 3 | 38 | 1 | Fair |
| FRANKFURT | 10 | 57 | 5 | Overcast |
| GENEVA | 8 | 45 | 4 | Cloudy |
| HARARE | 20 | 68 | 16 | Overcast |
| HELSINKI | 1 | 34 | 28 | Snow |
| HONG KONG | 21 | 70 | 14 | Fair |
| HOUSTON | 20 | 68 | 14 | Fair |
| ISTANBUL | 14 | 57 | 20 | Cloudy |
| JERUSALEM | 12 | 54 | 7 | Overcast |
| LAS PALMAS | 19 | 66 | 17 | Cloudy |
| LIMA | 29 | 82 | 22 | Cloudy |
| LISBON | 14 | 57 | 11 | Cloudy |

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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DEC 16 1982

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AL-MAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A. SF 51242 (d) Al-Mal Trust

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd SF 758.47 (d) Comber

(d) Grober

(d) Hirsch

BANK V. ERNST & Cie AG PB 2022 Bern SF 512.14 (d) Crossbow Fund

(d) Jersey Gift Fund Ltd

BRITISH FUND PO Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey

(d) Comber

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL SF 22.77 (d) Comber

(d) Comer

Fall of 3 Coaches: A Melancholy Story In College Football

By Dave Kindred
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Bear Bryant left this week, and the U.S. television networks broke in on soap operas to make the announcement. John Robinson quit last month, and the university made him a vice president.

At Indiana, with eight shopping days left before Christmas, they fed Lee Corso.

These three events tell a sad, melancholy story about college football.

"There's a pall over Alabama," said a Birmingham sports writer, more depressed than some who consider Bear Bryant an old man tolerated for the sake of Saturday victories. Not long ago, Bryant quit drinking because the university president told him to. Now, at 69, he quit coaching because the won-lost record told him to.

"We lost two big football games we shouldn't have," Bryant said Wednesday after a 7-4 season in which Alabama lost its last three games. His players "deserve better teaching," Bryant said.

The only criticism of Bryant came from Bryant, whose habit is to blame himself for anything less than overwhelming victory. Alvin Hoose, the Birmingham sports writer who covered Bryant's career, said: "No, not a word of criticism anywhere. He always

leads it. It's a total surprise, him retiring. I never thought he'd quit."

For 38 seasons Bryant mounted hot pursuit of victory. This pursuit led him to admitted cheating in his wayward-youth coaching jobs. Maybe by pursuing victory so hotly he knew better than most what defeat would do to a tired old man.

You cannot walk across water carrying a heavy load of defeat.

When Robinson ascended from coaching to a vice presidency at Southern Cal, the blood pressure in the new office went up, too.

Every January, Robinson won another Rose Bowl with another 2,000-yard tailback. His name popped up whenever the press had a job open. The guy can win games, which is wonderful, because universities live for the honor of pursuit of excellence.

By 1979 the Pacific 10 Conference sent investigators to Los Angeles for research into how hot Robinson's pursuit was. The investigators discovered that some Southern Cal players received credit for classes they did not take.

Soon, NCAA investigators also looked at Robinson's program. The NCAA cops discovered that one of Robinson's assistant coaches acted as the broker in a ticket-scalping scheme 10 years old.

The players took money from such sales, a blatant violation of NCAA rules.

The NCAA ordered a two-year sentence for Southern Cal. Robinson's school cannot play in a bowl game until 1984 and cannot be on television until 1985.

Nowadays, it is popular among university presidents to say they should take responsibility for their schools' athletic programs.

But Southern Cal's president, Richard Zumberge, pronounced the NCAA's actions excessive for what he characterized as minor violations.

Now he has made Robinson his vice president in charge of fund raising.

Between Robinson's reward and Bryant's canonization came Wednesday's firing of Lee Corso. He is not a big, famous, water-walking coach. In 10 years at Indiana his record was 41-68-2. The Hoosiers were 8-4 and winners of the Holiday Bowl in 1979. This year they were 5-6, beating archrival Purdue in answer to the question on a sign over Corso's bedroom door: "What Have You Done Today to Beat Purdue?"

The university president, John Ryan, liked Corso so much that, after a poor season early on, he silenced critics by giving Corso a five-year contract. Ryan liked Corso's class. Players loved the little kid in Corso, who once took a tur-

ing class in his basement. In his right corner had to be three words:

HOCKEY
Marked Hockey League

LOS ANGELES — John Ryan, director of the New Haven Mathematics of American Hockey League; John Paul Kivari, president; Bill Miller, general manager; and Danny Miller, vice president.

UNITED STATES FESTIVAL LEAGUE
Marked Hockey League

ATLANTA — Carl David Sigmund, owner; George Tolomei, president; Bob Peters, general manager; Lee Corso, coach; and Stephen Helmick, one-man Tolomei, vice president; and Donny Miller, vice president.

AMERICAN — Craig P. Koenig, owner; Jim Donahue, director; and John Kivari, general manager; John Davis, Jim Peters and Terry Lyle, coaches; and Stephen Helmick, one-man Tolomei, vice president; and Donny Miller, vice president.

LOS ANGELES — John Ryan, director; and John Kivari, general manager; John Davis, Jim Peters and Terry Lyle, coaches; and Stephen Helmick, one-man Tolomei, vice president; and Donny Miller, vice president.

NEW YORK — Signed: Bob Shirey, Dave Johnson and Steve Shirey; and Red Sorenson, coach; and one-year contract.

BASKETBALL
Marked Basketball Association

LOS ANGELES — Ted Brewer, owner; and Golden State Warriors for World B. Free.

FOOTBALL
Marked Football League

ATLANTA — Carl David Sigmund, owner; George Tolomei, president; Bob Peters, general manager; Lee Corso, coach; and Stephen Helmick, one-man Tolomei, vice president; and Donny Miller, vice president.

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OBSERVER

Leg of Eagle, Anyone?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Benjamin Franklin wanted to make the turkey the American national bird, but he was voted down by the cabinet. As a result, we now have to eat two turkey dinners at the end of every year, and the eagle is almost extinct.

If Franklin had prevailed, the situation would now be reversed. After all, you can't eat the national bird. That would be almost as nasty as insulting the flag. And once the turkey had been officially stripped of its grocery value, the turkey population would have withered away.

Unable to set roast turkey on Thanksgiving and Christmas tables, Americans would have faced a severe problem. Imagine the festive board cracking under the tons of mashed potatoes, candied yams, Grandmother's secret recipe stuffing, creamed onions, turnips under gravy, pumpkin and mincemeat pie — all the ingredients of heartburn gloriously assembled, and yet —

It lacks a *pièce de résistance*, something to furnish the *coup de grâce*. "What's the only thing fit to serve with a meal like this?" Some would have asked. And some else, I am certain, would have said, "Turkey would be ideal, but since we can't eat the national bird, let's settle for roast eagle."

It would have been the making of the eagle. Very soon huge eagle co-ops would have sprung up across the continent. Breeders would have produced an eagle bulging with white meat under the breast feathers and bred the long bony, tasteless wings down to stumps.

Today, breeding factories would be churning out eagles by the millions, and in many an American home the cook would already be starting to thaw out a frozen eagle for the Christmas feast.

In a thousand cities and towns, news reporters would be honing their clichés in preparation for the annual descent on orphanages about to be blessed with the arrival of 40-pound eagles given by the eleemosynary classes. "Eyes will be aglow in this drab dining hall tomorrow, folks, when the menu will be roast eagle with all the fix-ins."

I have never eaten eagle, partly because it's the national bird, partly because it's hard to find one.

and partly because I suspect it wouldn't be any tastier than turkey. You can't avoid eating turkey, though.

If eating turkey is what you have to do to qualify for fellowship in the American community, "I'll force myself to do it, just as I force myself to watch the Miss America Pageant, the Academy Awards presentation and the Super Bowl on television.

On balance I rate turkey as just slightly better than the Miss America Pageant, but not quite as good as the Super Bowl, and about on a par with the Academy Awards show.

Once, at a friend's house for a holiday meal, I was astonished when he produced a bottle of great Bordeaux with the turkey. It's water, since it supplies the moisture usually lacking in the white meat, but if you must have wine, anything fancier than muscatel is overkill.

Being a good sport and a good American about turkey, I keep my reservations to myself and even do the ceremonial carving now that age and inertia have moved me to the head of the table.

I resisted carving for several years after discovering that our only carving knife had not been sharpened since 1950, but I now find it the perfect role for anyone who cannot escape a turkey dinner. As the carver, you can immediately tell whether the white meat has been properly cooked at the expense of leaving the dark meat raw, or whether the white meat has been cooked to balso-muscatel consistency in order to get the dark meat properly done. With this knowledge you can choose a piece that is at least palatable.

Benjamin Franklin, possibly the wiser American who ever lived, must have foreseen that turkey would one day beset American posterity. With his usual vision, I believe, he was cunningly planning to save his countrymen from cut-throat when he proposed to make it the national bird.

He may not have foreseen that, as such, the turkey would march into extinction, but he surely realized that, once it became the feather symbol of the nation, all Americans would be eternally relieved of the obligation to eat it.

New York Times Service

Et tu, Schoenbaum?

By James Conaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The mugger had no way of knowing, of course, that he was about to rob S. Schoenbaum, noted Shakespeare scholar.

Schoenbaum had disembarked from a bus and he thought, "This is a classic scene — a rainy night, a hand coming out of the darkness, a struggle . . . Then, face down on the pavement, one arm twisted behind him, the buttons flying from his tweed jacket and his wallet levitating, Schoenbaum asked himself: "Goddamn it, why do you always have to make literary associations?"

Schoenbaum usually makes them in a classroom — he is a professor and director of the University of Maryland's Center for Baroque and Renaissance Studies — or while writing on a portable Olivetti in a study on Capitol Hill that was once a garage. He is an expert on Shakespeare. His oeuvre, including a collection of the complete works of Shakespeare now in preparation, is a minor industry within Oxford University Press.

One of his five books on Shakespeare, "Shakespeare's Lives," is an 838-page "model for literary scholarship." . . . In addition to being learned and sparingly annotated it is frank, unpretentious, skeptical, ironic and vastly amusing," wrote critic Paul Fussell.

The portrait of Shakespeare on the cover of Schoenbaum's "William Shakespeare: Records and Images" bears a resemblance to the author. Both bard and scholar have high foreheads and tailored beards. Schoenbaum eloped when he was 18 — a bright, bookish Romeo from the Bronx. His Juliet — her name is Marilyn — keeps a sprig of rosemary, "for remembrance," in their guest book, beneath a chalk bust of W. himself.

The morning after the mugging, Schoenbaum got up and wrote a review for The Times Literary Supplement of London. He was not reviewing yet another paper brick by yet another scholar, but "E.T."

"With Shakespeare studies," Schoenbaum says, "there are no incompatibles. The Elizabethans didn't have films, but the range of interest in the things of life — professions, nature, almost everything — is so comprehensive in Shakespeare that I don't see any

exclusions. That amplitude is a very important part of staying alive, what's going on in present day culture as well as what happened three and four hundred years ago."

Schoenbaum had lost \$76 and a handful of plastic to the unseen thug, as well as his wallet. He went to buy a new one, and was lured into a video arcade on by a reporter interested in the scholar's perception of contemporary culture. Standing in the cacophony of gloom, Schoenbaum had no trouble realizing Shakespearean amplitude to the rapt figures all around him, hauling on the plastic controls.

"Shakespeare's age had its own technological advances and extraordinary new horizons. The discoveries, for example. The whole impact of the New World became an important imaginative stimulus for one of Shakespeare's last plays, 'The Tempest.' Western man confronted with these strange beings shows a humanistic response to the excitement of the discoveries which changed people's conception of the universe in which they lived."

Schoenbaum dashed past the battery of Pac-men. "This is the world of 'Star Wars.' I tried to account in my review for the enormous hold that 'E.T.' had on people. The film is quasi-allegorical. E.T. comes from a celestial home and is found in a tool shed, the suburban equivalent of a manager. He performs miracles; his message is love. I predict that there will be a Second Coming, and that his youthful followers will gather in the tabernacle" — movie theaters — "to watch it. People don't realize what they're seeing. It satisfies an innate religious hunger."

Schoenbaum climbed into a cab bound for Georgetown. News of the investigation of the Tylenol case came from the radio, prompting a discussion, naturally, of Shakespeare's house in Stratford.

"It belonged to a man named Bott, who poisoned his own daughter. In that very house, some years later, a son poisoned his father. This was the house that Shakespeare bought as a man of rising prosperity. I mentioned some subliminal things in 'E.T.' Subliminally, the context in which Shakespeare was living affected him when he was thinking

of writing 'Hamlet' which deals with the poisoning of kin for the estate, in very grand terms. The background of the house seemed to be percolating in his brain, along with a lot of other stuff."

Almost 40 years ago Schoenbaum enrolled in a high school Shakespeare class because they were to read both "Macbeth" and "Hamlet"; an early fascination with psychoanalysis paled before the onrush of the Elizabethans.

He and his wife eventually traveled to London on a Guggenheim fellowship, and spent a lot of time in pubs, keeping warm.

There is a whimsical quality about the Schoenbaums' life, a long and lovely journey that has brought them to rest in a Victorian double a few blocks from the Folger Library, the Library of Congress and the Capitol.

"The world with which I have been concerned — labyrinthine, remorselessly unsentimental, dangerous, and ego-centered — lurks everywhere. The power-seekers shrewdly ferret out the hidden points of vulnerability in their rivals. They dissimilate. They develop sudden political convictions. They stage elaborate little theatricals in which appropriately costumed, they themselves perform in a bid to manipulate opinion."

That is Schoenbaum writing not about the 1982 midterm elections, but about "Richard II."

The favorite play of Schoenbaum's students during the Vietnam War was "Troilus and Cressida." "Here they are, in the play, with this war that's been going on for years, a hopeless stalemate. They don't know why the hell they're there. They have the big council scene where they're discussing what they're going to do with Helen, her back she's no use to us. And the answer that Troilus gives is, 'Our honor depends upon it.' The kids were tremendously moved by it; they read our own situation into it."

"Richard II" appealed to students during Watergate. "What really got them was, when Richard is being deposed, he's asked to sign a list of his delinquencies. This is very reluctant to do because, in effect it justifies the deposition. Finally he's let off the hook and not forced to make a statement of his failures. Well, Nixon was expected to do this.

before being pardoned. That was a woow-zer."

"A person," says Schoenbaum, "who is involved with a subject for many years has an identification with that subject. It's best not to analyze it too much. It operates in a subconscious fashion, a way of looking at things, I look at flowers and I immediately have association with the plays. It's hard to drink sherry without thinking of Falstaff."

He is drinking Campari and soda, and seated in the Palm. "Politics isn't more subtle now than in Shakespeare's time. In some ways, it's dumber. Look at the atrocious reductive thinking in the television advertisements. Politicians are always trying to verb things with a noun, using words like prioritize, and impact." Shakespeare, of course, was guilty of the same thing. He was the first person to use "con-

John Vachas
Scholar Schoenbaum in the Folger Library.

tro" as a noun. He does it twice in "King John."

There is no portrait of Shakespeare among the caricatures on the walls of "The Palm." Shakespeare was a politic realist, a person who could appraise phenomena as part of a larger whole. It's not a politics of personality. He recognized political forces, just as Tolstoy did."

Asked to name a contemporary political realist, he says, "Francis Bacon. Oh, you mean now. Kissinger's a politic realist. I think intellectual capacities are required, the sense that words have meaning other than their ostensible meaning, we're talking in the television advertisements. Politicians are always trying to verb things with a noun, using words like prioritize, and impact."

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PEOPLE

Timerman's New Book Infuriates Many Israelis

Jacobo Timerman's book, "The Longest War: Israel in Lebanon," has infuriated many Israelis. Timerman's book harshly criticizes Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the Lebanon invasion. Timerman calls Israel an aggressor, insensitive to Palestinian suffering, led by an anti-democratic government that has terrorized its citizens into silence with horror stories about the Arab threat. Israeli reactions have ranged from threatening phone calls to denunciation and ridicule. "He is kicking the very country but for whose efforts he would still be rotting in an Argentinian jail," charged Shlomo Ahronson, a journalist for the daily *Yedioth Ahronot* who was Begin's spokesman during the efforts to free Timerman. Part of the resentment toward Timerman reflects a belief by many Israelis that one must fight for Israel and be a part of Israeli society before he has the right to criticize. At 59, Timerman is too old to be drafted, but his 31-year-old son, Daniel, fought in Lebanon. True to the Timerman way, he was jailed for 28 days for refusing to do another stint in Lebanon. Timerman was a successful publisher in Argentina until 1977, when his dissenting opinions angered the military government. He spent 29 months in prison before he was stripped of his citizenship and deported to Israel in September 1979.

In Penarth, Wales, Trevor George named his new baby daughter after 20 of the world's greatest soccer players. His wife, Lynette, sat down and cried. Then went back to her mother, George, 28, registered his daughter as Jennifer. Edson Arantes do Nascimento, *Pelé*, Jaairzinho, Rivelino, Carlos-Alberto, Paulo-Cesar, Brieter, Cruyff, Greaves, Charlton, Best, Moore, Ball, Keegan, Banks, Gray, Francis, Brookings, Curtis, Toshack, *Law-George*. His wife managed to cancel the registration and rename the baby Jennifer Anne George. "I'm more angry about her changing the names than about her leaving," George said. "She can stay where she is if that's what she's going to do."

Queen Elizabeth II toured Britain's Foreign Office for the first time in her 30-year reign to unveil a plaque commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Office of the Foreign Secretary.

SEASIDE GREETINGS

To: Miss Megan Davies

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

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